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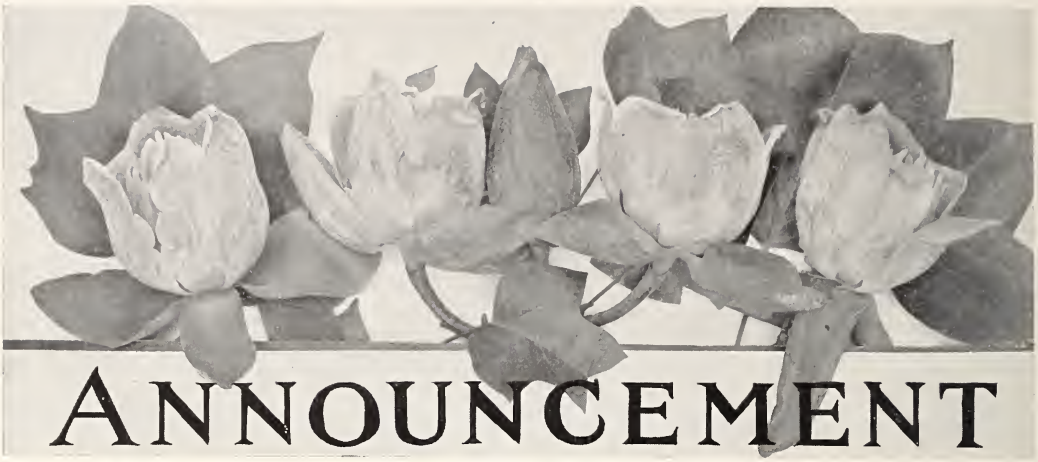
Illustrated Catalog

of

Hardy Western Grown Nursery Stock

FALL 1914
SPRING 1915

The National Nurseries
Lawrence - - - Kansas



ANNOUNCEMENT

Important General Information and Business Terms

GREETINGS: The first few lines in this catalog we wish to devote to expressing our appreciaton of the liberal patronage bestowed upon us in the past by our customers. Last year, notwithstandng many unfavorable conditions, proved to be the most successful we ever had. It is evident that fair and square dealing, as well as honest and efficient service, is finding appreciation with critical planters everywhere.

Exceptionally good crops and general prosperity throughout the country promises to make the coming season still busier for us. We are well equipped to take care of an increased number of orders. Let us assure you that none will be too large that we could not fill them, and none will be too small that we would not appreciate them. We have tried in the following pages to acquaint you with quality nursery stock.

The illustrations in this book are faithful reproductions from photographs. The descriptions are absolutely trustworthy and reliable. We have tried to make our prices as reasonable as we can, considering the high quality of the stock we sell. If you are reluctant to send us a large order on the basis of prices quoted in this book, do not hesitate to request a special estimate. We may be able to quote a little better price, where extra large quantities are wanted.

Early Orders. To one familiar with the rush at the packing season, it must be obvious that it is impossible to fill an order requiring much time in its preparation on short notice without doing an injustice to others who have their orders previously booked. In fairness to all, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in the rotation received, unless orders are received far enough ahead of the packing season, with instructions to ship at a given date, so that we can arrange a special shipping date. So we again say—**place your order as far in advance of shipping as you possibly can,** stating when you would like stock sent.

We Pay the Freight *on all orders amounting to $10.00 or over in the following states: Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Texas.*

Be sure to either use our enclosed self-addressed envelope, or address us plainly as **The National Nurseries, Lawrence, Kansas.** Often times we receive complaints from customers that their orders were not acknowledged, or their stock has not been shipped. Investigation usually proves that, in such cases, the letter went astray, or was delivered to some other concern, of similar name, to our regret and the disappointment of our customer.

Our Terms—We do a strictly cash business and carry no charge accounts. Owing to the large amount of labor in keeping account of small entries, we find it necessary—without regard to financial standing—to ask our customers to send the amount of their order in advance.

Every purchase is guaranteed absolutely satisfactory. It gives us pleasure to refer new customers to the Lawrence National Bank of this city regarding our financial responsibility.

Remittances should be made by P. O. or express money order, bank draft, registered letter or personal check at our risk, and made payable to **The National Nurseries.**

Your personal check gladly accepted. We will pay the exchange.

Acknowledgements—All orders are promptly acknowledged and placed on file in the rotation in which they are received.

Money in Planting Nursery Stock

IN NO OTHER LINE of human endeavor does a man's word count as much as in the nursery business. The reasons for this are obvious. When you buy a suit of clothes, you can examine the material, and judge for yourself what wear it will give you, and whether you get your money's worth in the transaction or not. The same is the case with most any kind of merchandise. The buyer can size up either at once, or within a reasonable time, whether he reaped a benefit or lost money.

Now as to the peculiar conditions confronting the buyer of nursery stock. As a rule, it takes from two to five years before fruit trees of most any kind come into bearing. During this time, the trees occupy valuable space, require clean cultivation and careful attention throughout the season, in order to become money makers for the planters. Considering these facts, it is small wonder that buyers of nursery stock become distrustful and confront nurserymen more than ever with the questions: "Who are you, what is your guarantee and what are your trees?" In the following pages we purpose to tell you something about ourselves, our methods and trees, and our way of treating customers.

The illustrations will, we trust, help you to a clearer understanding of what is meant by "quality in nursery stock." They are reproductions of photographs taken from average stock we send out in the regular course of the season in the filling of all kinds of orders. The trees and shrubs shown are specimens as you would get if you placed your order with us. If they look good to you, let us have a trial order.

What Constitutes Tree Value

Every good tree should consist of a well developed root system, good trunk and symmetrical crown. Of course in different classes of trees these characteristics differ. For instance, apple trees have more fibrous roots than cherry trees, which have hardly anything but tap-roots. Peach trees have more fibrous roots than apple trees, while pear trees have merely one or two strong tap-roots. It may thus be seen that standards differ with different kinds of nursery stock. But it is safe to say that an establishment which guarantees its stock to give thorough satisfaction will exercise all care to ship nothing but the very best of everything.

While talking about tree value, let us call your attention to the different sizes, which may be studied in various nursery catalogs. Many nurseries sell by sizes, and indicate these by listing either under heights, X X X, or grade 1, 2 or 3, to guide buyers. What does this mean to the average tree planter? What can he expect when he buys grade number two or what can he look for, when ordering trees marked X X X ? Down in Texas and other sections of the country with a long growing season, apple trees grow as tall in one year as they grow in two years with us, where the seasons are shorter and the winters more severe. Still when a buyer sees trees offered five to six feet tall for thirty-five cents, he is willing to buy them on the strength of their height, forgetting that he will likely get whips, which we never send out.

Our two-year-old Cherry Trees.

Type of Apple Trees We Sell.

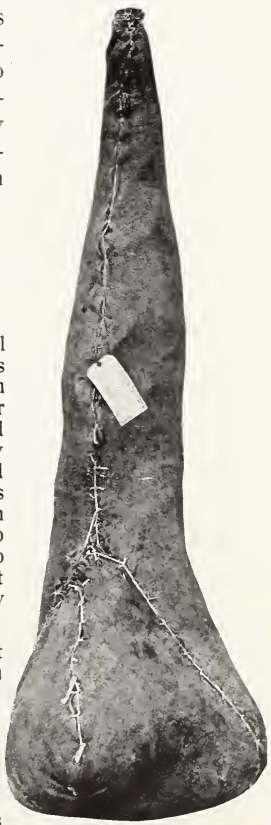
The surest course to get real tree value is to buy trees according to the caliper standard of measurement. All trees sent out by the National Nurseries are graded with the aid of the caliper measure—an instrument for ascertaining the diameter of the tree trunk. When you see in our catalog that trees measure ¾ in. in diameter, you get trees of just such size, and these trunks are backed up by a proper root system and topped by a correct crown, insuring a well developed, finished tree.

Our section of the country is ideally adapted for the production of good nursery stock. We have soil that is exceptionally fine for the development of a proper root system. Our climate is severe enough to harden the trees, and long enough to insure a strong growth. Trees grown in Kansas grow better in Kansas and surrounding territories than trees produced elsewhere, because they are already acclimated.

Buy Trees According to the "Caliper" Standard of Measurement.

Pay the Price for Efficient Service

Our trees are carefully dug according to most approved methods. They are brought into our spacious packing sheds where trained help receives them and inspects them for defects. No tree is ever permitted to leave this nursery, which does not come up to critical standard upheld by our inspector. The next step is the labeling of trees. We make it a rule to **label each tree individually**—not in bunches, as is practiced in many other nurseries. After carefully labeling trees they are packed by old experienced men, under the careful supervision of another man, who has made special studies of packing nursery stock. As soon as the bales or boxes are ready for shipment, they are supplied with tags containing the official State Certificate, showing that these trees, shrubs and plants are free of all diseases. Excellent shipping facilities and quick transportation enable us to put stock into buyers' hands in a very short time so it usually gets there in tip top shape.



Properly Packed Ready for Shipment.

Why it Pays the Planter to Buy the Best Trees and Service Obtainable

As explained in the foregoing pages of this catalog—the buyer can not tell from mere inspection of roots, trunk and crown of tree that he really gets the tree he paid for. This in itself makes it desirable to buy trees from reliable sources, which guarantee satisfaction from every tree sold. After the tree arrives from the nursery, it is usually planted on carefully prepared land, in the hope that some day it will bear its owner big crops and pay dividends. The tree is set out on good soil, receives careful nursing and constant cultivation, so that by the time it comes into bearing it costs its owner about three times the original price. How disappointing, then, when the tree turns out to be something inferior than what was expected. No amount of good cultivation will make a good sort out of a poor sort, and no amount of selling effort will find customers for poor fruit, when choice fruit is wanted. It may readily be seen, therefore, that it is poor economy to try to save a small percentage on the purchase price of a tree.

Finally, we want to emphasize the conscientious service which you get when buying trees from us. No amount of money could have kept us in business all these years, had we not made good in every transaction with critical customers throughout the country. We know our business and can serve you in the best manner with the best trees. We are always anxious to learn how our trees do, and are willing to rectify such mistakes as may occur, though our thorough system of checking and re-checking makes errors scarce. But we are in business to please you, and want to know when things do not go just right. Rest assured that the National Nurseries stand on a "square deal" platform, which holds good three hundred and sixty-five days in the year.

General Directions

How to Handle Nursery Stock

1. **Preparing the Ground.** Before planting fruit trees the soil (except new ground), should be made mellow by repeated plowing, and where the soil is densely packed, a subsoil plow should be used and the ground stirred up from twelve to fifteen inches deep. If this is neglected the roots are soon surrounded by an almost impenetrable wall and cannot be expected to live many years.

2. **Receiving and Caring for Trees.** Trees are frequently ruined through the lack of care or bad management after they fall into the hands of the purchaser. When trees are received the roots should be covered with a blanket, sack or straw until they reach their destination. The bundle should then be opened and the trees separated from the moss in which they are packed. If the roots have become dry from long exposure, straw should be spread upon the ground, the trees laid upon it, then covered entirely (roots and tops) with straw and the whole well watered. If holes are not yet dug or the ground too wet to plant when the trees are received, dig a trench and lay the trees in a slanting position, so that you can cover up the roots and two-thirds of the body or stalk. In this position let them remain until the holes are dug to receive them.

3. **Digging the Holes.** If the soil for an orchard has been properly prepared by sub-soiling and deep plowing, then the opening of the holes becomes a very simple matter, and really this is by far the easiest, cheapest and best plan; for if the soil is thoroughly pulverized to a depth of from twelve to fourteen inches, all that is necessary is to measure off the distance at which the trees shall stand from one to another and the order of planting. Where only a few trees are to be planted and the soil has not been sub-soiled, or where the trees are to be planted in sod, then the holes ought to be at least four feet wide and eighteen to twenty inches deep, the subsoil thrown back and the hole filled up to the proper depth with fine top soil to receive the trees.

4. **Prune Before Planting.** Both root and top should be pruned at time of planting and before the tree is set in the ground. First cut off the ends of the broken and bruised roots with a sharp knife, in a slanting direction on the under side. This will cause the wound to heal over readily, by throwing out plenty of fibrous roots at the end. Then cut back each branch or side limb to a bud not more than four to six inches from the body. Then cut back the leader or central limb so as to leave it about four or five inches above the highest side limb. When there are no side limbs the tree should be headed back to a height proper to form a top. None of the lower limbs should be cut off entirely, as it is best to form the heads as low as possible, so that the limbs and leaves will protect the trunk from the direct rays of the sun.

5. **Depth to Plant.** Immense numbers of trees are ruined by being planted too deep. Most kinds of fruit trees, except dwarf pears and plums on peach roots, should be planted not over two or three inches deeper than they grow in the nursery row. Dwarf pears and plums on peach roots should be set so that the joint where the body and roots are united will be about four inches below the top of the ground. By this means roots will be thrown out from the body.

6. **Planting.** When ready to plant take from the trench a few trees at a time; place the tree in position and arrange it to the proper depth by filling in or raking back the soil to or from where the tree will stand; then fill in the fine mellow soil between and around the roots with the hand, arranging the roots in their natural position and packing the soil carefully around them. When the roots are barely covered, sprinkle on water to moisten the soil and settle it among the roots; then fill to the top, press the earth very firm around the tree with the foot as you fill in. Throw a bucket of water around each tree to settle the ground.

7. **Mulching.** Mulching prevents the moisture from escaping and maintains equable temperature about the roots. The material used may be long manure, litter ,straw, grass or hay, which should be spread on the surface around the tree for the space of four or five feet and three to six inches deep. Bearing trees may be benefited by mulching heavily in winter, which will tend to prevent an early development of the fruit buds and escape the effect of late frosts.

8. **After Culture.** The trees should be kept free from grass and weeds, and no crops should be grown in the orchard while the trees are young, except such as can be cultivated with the plow or hoe. Cultivate well in the spring and summer.

9. **After Pruning.** The great majority of people do not take proper care of their trees after planting. This is a great mistake. If a tree or vine does not receive the right kind of care and enough of it when young, it will never attain a healthy old age. Very much has been said about pruning by various authors. Judging these and our own experience and observations, we would say: The best time to prune fruit trees, and about all kinds of trees and shrubs, is during May and June, May preferred; but be governed by the health and vigor of the tree. We do not advise severe pruning, as too much would injure the tree. Keep all superfluous forks and limbs cut off and the heads in proper shape to admit air and sunshine as long as the tree lives. Currants and Gooseberries should be trimmed late in the fall or early in the spring, before commencing to grow; Grape Vines late in November or any time during the winter up to March 1st; after this trimming is apt to excite bleeding or flowing of sap from the wounds.

Additional directions will be found under the various headings throughout this catalogue.

Black Tartarian.

Cherries

There are few more desirable fruits than the cherry. They are being planted more and more each year and there is always a brisk demand on the market for good fruit. Aside from their fruit value, they make very ornamental trees for the lawn, especially the Heart and Biggereau varieties, which are strong, vigorous growers, with large, glossy leaves, and open spreading heads.

Cherries thrive in most any dry or well-drained soil. The fruit is delicious whether eaten out of hand or preserved. No home garden is complete without a few cherry trees.

Culture Directions for Standard Cherries.

Standard Cherries should be planted fifteen to twenty feet apart. The soil best adapted to the Cherry is a light loam on a gravelly or sandy subsoil, though it will do well in almost any situation not too wet. To insure a good growth, Cherries should be well cut back for several successive seasons. Plant as directed and mulch in the spring.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees—

	1	12	25	100	1000
3-4 feet, ½ in. caliper...	$0.20	$2.25	$4.50	$28.00	$150.00
4-5 feet, ⅝ in. caliper...	.25	2.75	5.50	22.00	200.00
5-6 feet, ¾ in. caliper...	.30	3.25	6.50	27.00	250.00

Fifty at hundred rate, 350 at thousand rate.

Duke and Morello

Baldwin. One of the best of the Morello type; very large, round, color dark, yet almost transparent, stem quite large, medium in length; fruit usually in pairs; flesh sub-acid and very good; it fruits early, is hardy.

Dyehouse. Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week earlier than Early Richmond.

Early Richmond (see illustration). Medium size, dark red, melting and juicy, acid flavor; one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries and is unsurpassed for cooking; tree slender grower, exceedingly productive and very hardy; will stand the most severe weather. Early Richmond is without doubt the most valuable cherry for Kansas and adjoining territory. It bears faithfully even in "off years" and seldom ever disappoints.

English Morello (see illustration, next page). Medium to large, roundish; dark red, nearly black when ripe; flesh purplish-red, meaty, juicy, slightly astringent, and good; very productive.

Large Montmorency. Large, roundish, red, flesh tender, mildly acid and better quality than the Early Richmond and about ten days later. Late June. A deservedly popular sort, since it is one of the heaviest bearers and the fruit is of uniformly good quality. Not easily affected by wet weather and the trees are not subject to disease.

May Duke. One of the best cherries. Fruit roundish, obtuse, heart-shaped, growing in clusters, and when fully ripe of a rich, dark red; flesh reddish, tender and melting, very juicy, and when fully ripe of a rich, excellent flavor; May and June 1.

Early Richmond.

English Morello.

CHERRIES—Continued.

Ostheimer. Large, roundish, one side compressed, dark red, much darker when fully ripe; flesh liver colored, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good; early and ripens over a long period.

Wragg. Large, roundish, heart-shaped; dark crimson and when fully ripe, black or nearly so; flesh and juice light crimson, firm and good, very productive; one of the hardiest and is usually a sure cropper.

Heart and Biggareau

Bing. A new black cherry; originated in Oregon; size large, color blackish-purple; flesh very solid and of the highest flavor; tree vigorous, upright, hardy and productive; a fine shipping and market cherry. Planted together with Lambert, which ripens later, the two make an ideal combination.

Black Tartarian (see illustration). Very large, bright purplish-black; half tender, juicy, very rich and flavor excellent; tree a vigorous grower and producer. June.

Governor Wood. Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Late June.

Lambert. One of the best known; smooth, glossy, dark purplish-red, with numerous russet dots. Almost black when ripe; flesh dark purplish-red with whitish veins, firm, meaty; flavor sweet, rich and of highest quality; form roundish, heart-shaped, tree hardy and vigorous; a good shipping variety and one of the best for canning.

Napoleon Biggareau (Royal Ann). A beautiful cherry of large size; pale yellow with bright red cheeks; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; one of the best for market and canning. The hardiest of the light-yellow cherries and deservedly popular. Late.

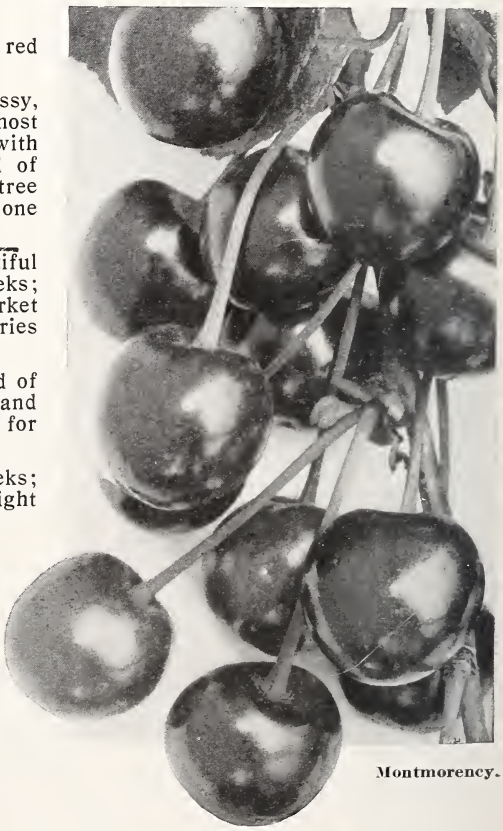
Windsor. Fruit large, liver-colored, flesh firm and of fine quality. The hardiest of all sweet cherries and very prolific. A valuable variety for market and for family use.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow with red cheeks; flesh firm, juicy and excellent; one of the best light cherries; vigorous and productive; late June.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees—

	1	12	25	100	1000
3-4 feet, ½ in. caliper	**$0.20**	**$2.25**	**$4.50**	**$18.00**	**$150.00**
4-5 feet, ⅝ in. caliper	**.25**	**2.75**	**5.50**	**22.00**	**200.00**
5-6 feet, ¾ in. caliper	**.30**	**3.25**	**6.50**	**27.00**	**250.00**

Fifty at hundred rate; 350 at thousand rate.



Montmorency.

If you buy cheaper trees than we offer, they cannot be as good as ours! If you pay more for trees than we charge, you are not going to get your money's worth. Try the National Nurseries for an absolutely square deal.

Peaches

Champion Peaches.

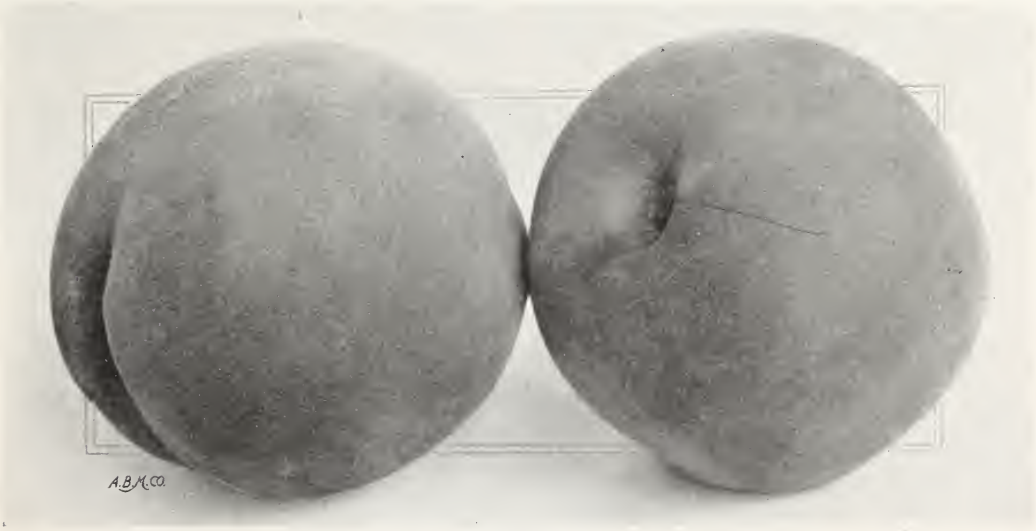
Few fruits enjoy a greater popularity than peaches. With delicious flavor they combine attractive appearance, and the uses to which this fruit may be put are so many that there are never enough on hand for all. This applies especially to small communities in which farmers and fruit growers can establish a thriving business without serious effort.

Peaches do well in most soils and by carefully following some of the suggestions offered below, trees may easily be established and bring splendid returns in a few years. By selecting varieties which bear early and late the peach season may be extended over a considerable period.

Culture Directions for Peaches. Peaches should be planted twelve by twelve feet apart. To secure healthy, vigorous and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to: First—Keep the ground clean and mellow. Second—Keep the heads low—the trunks should not exceed three feet in height. Third—Give them an occasional dressing with wood ashes. Fourth—Prune every spring, shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth; this keeps the head round, full and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that there is left a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean. The fruit is borne on wood of last year's growth, and hence the necessity of keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree. Salt is an excellent fertilizer for peach trees; soap suds is also good. Young trees should be well mulched every spring, or kept well cultivated until about the middle of July each year. Would advise planting a good wind-break on south side of orchard.

Price—All varieties:	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, 1 year old, 7/16-inch caliper	**$0.15**	**$1.50**	**$3.00**	**$11.00**	**$100.00**
4 to 5 feet, 1 year old, 9/16-inch caliper	**.20**	**2.25**	**4.50**	**16.00**	**150.00**
5 to 6 feet, 1 year old, 5/8-inch caliper	**.25**	**2.75**	**5.50**	**20.00**	**175.00**

Not less than 50 trees sold at the hundred rate. Not less than 350 trees sold at the thousand rate.



Elberta.

PEACHES—Continued.

Alexander (Cling). Medium size; greenish-white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh white and juicy; tree vigorous and productive; a good market peach.

Amsden (Free). Medium, roundish; shaded and mottled with red, melting, juicy and very good quality, adhering slightly to the stone; tree vigorous, one of the earliest to ripen.

Arkansas Traveler. Medium size, round, shaded with red; flesh melting, splendid in quality. Ripens a trifle earlier than Alexander, which it much resembles.

Admiral Dewey. This is another triumph in the production of very early peaches. There is no known variety that can compare with it in all the qualities that go to make a desirable early market variety. Perfect freestone.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A safe and profitable variety to plant.

Bokara No. 3 (Free). Large, yellow with red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm and melting; an excellent keeper.

Capt. Ede. Originated in Southern Illinois. Ripens with Crawford's Early. Hardier than Elberta, which it very much resembles. Freestone; yellow with carmine cheek. One of the surest cropping varieties known.

Carman (Free). Large; resembles Elberta in shape; creamy-white with deep blush; skin tough, making it a good market variety; flesh tender, juicy and fine flavor; a prolific and regular bearer.

Champion (Free). (See illustration on page 7.) Large, round, quite regular; yellowish-white mottled with red on sunny side; flesh white with red at the pit; one of the best in quality and a general favorite of great hardiness. It is nothing unusual for many specimens of this sort to grow ten inches in circumference. Wonderfully prolific and an excellent shipper.

Chinese Cling (Cling). (See illustration.) Large, roundish, somewhat elongated; pale yellow, flesh white; red at pit; tender and good. It is a thoroughly established variety, unsurpassed for its delicious flavor.

Crawford's Early (Free). Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; quality good. August and September.

Crawford's Late (Free). Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks, flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. Late September.

Crosby (Free). Medium to large, orange-yellow splashed with red; flesh yellow, red at pit, juicy and rich; tree hardy and prolific; fruit should be thinned in order to make good sized peaches; a popular market sort; middle of September.

Early Michigan. Medium size, white, with red cheeks, handsome; flesh white, firm and of fine quality. An early and good bearer. Middle of August.

Early Rivers (Cling). Large, creamy-white with delicate pink cheek; flesh melting with rich, racy flavor; one of the best for home or market.

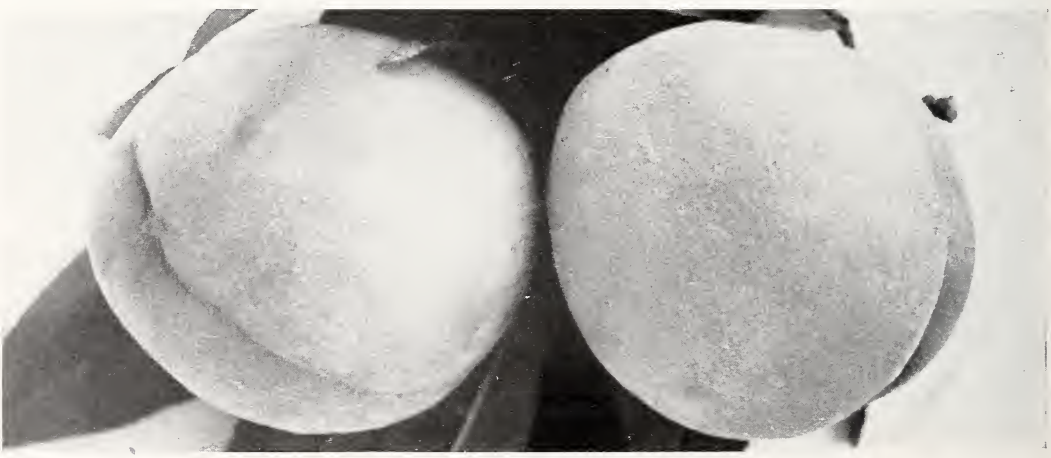
Elberta (Free). (See illustration on page 7.) The great market peach of the Southwest; perfectly hardy in the North and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach; color lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side; flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy; tree vigorous; a good shipping peach.

Fitzgerald (Free). An improved early Crawford fully equal to it in size, quality and color; tree makes a thrifty growth, bears quite young, is productive and very hardy; bright yellow splashed with red; flesh deep yellow and of the best quality; early September.

Foster (Free). Larger than Crawford's Early, which it resembles in general appearance. Deep orange red, becoming quite dark on sunny side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with sub-acid flavor, firm; one of the best for drying or canning.

Globe (Free). Large, flesh firm, juicy. A very rapid and prolific growing sort. Fruit shaded with reddish crimson; of superb quality and very luscious. Ripens in September and October.

Greensboro (Semi-Cling). Large, rather roundish; yellow with splashes of bright red; highly colored in the sun; flesh white, very juicy and a good quality; ripens with Alexander. Fruit is not as apt to rot as many other early sorts. Hardy.



Chinese Cling.

Salway.

PEACHES—Concluded.

Hale's Early (Semi-Cling). Medium, greenish-white, with red cheeks; flesh white, melting and juicy; tree vigorous, healthy and an abundant bearer. July and August.

Heath Cling (Cling). Very large, creamy-white with delicate red blush; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; tender, juicy and sweet; a valuable sort for canning and one that commands fancy prices in all markets. Early September.

Henrietta (Cling). Very large; deep yellow and brownish-red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy and sweet; one of the latest clings and splendid for canning or market. September.

Indian or **Blood** (Cling). Large, dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Lemon Cling (Cling). Very large and beautiful lemon-shaped; light yellow with red in the sun; flesh firm, yellow and rich, sub-acid flavor. August.

Mayflower. Earliest peach known. Ripens one week before Sneed; dark red all over, beautiful appearance. Carries well to market, not being tender like Sneed. Blooms very late, crop never entirely cut off by late frosts. Size medium, quality good. Tree an upright, good grower, a very prolific bearer.

Mountain Rose (Free). Large, handsome; yellow with red cheek; flesh white and juicy, one of the best. August.

Old Mixon Cling (Cling). Large, pale yellow with red cheeks; flesh juicy, rich and of high flavor; one of the best clingstone peaches.

Old Mixon Free (Free). Large, roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and good quality; succeeds well in all localities.

Salway (Free). (See illustration above.) Large, roundish, deep yellow with rich red cheeks; flesh yellow, firm and juicy and sugary. Trees are strong growers and bear plentiful crops. A late market sort.

Smock (Free). Large, roundish, somewhat oval; yellow with some blush and thick bloom; flesh yellow, tender and sprightly, quality good; a good commercial peach.

Sneed (Semi-Cling). Medium, roundish oval, creamy-white, splashed and mottled with bright red; flesh yellowish-white, tender, vinous and good; free from rot and ripens early.

Stump (Free). Medium to large, roundish oval, creamy-white with bright red cheek and abundant bloom. Flesh white and of a delicious flavor. Tree is very sturdy and productive. Ripens during latter part of September.

Triumph (Free). Medium to large, round, somewhat flattened; greenish-yellow, broken striped with purplish-red and pink dots; flesh yellow with red stains, juicy, luscious and very good. One of the early sorts.

Wheatland (Free). Large, roundish, golden-yellow shaded on cheek with dark red and crimson; flesh yellow, red at the pit; quality good; widely grown in Colorado and Utah.

Wonderful (Free). Large, round, somewhat oval; yellow with carmine blush; flesh yellow, tender and high flavored; a good peach for home garden or shipping; late.

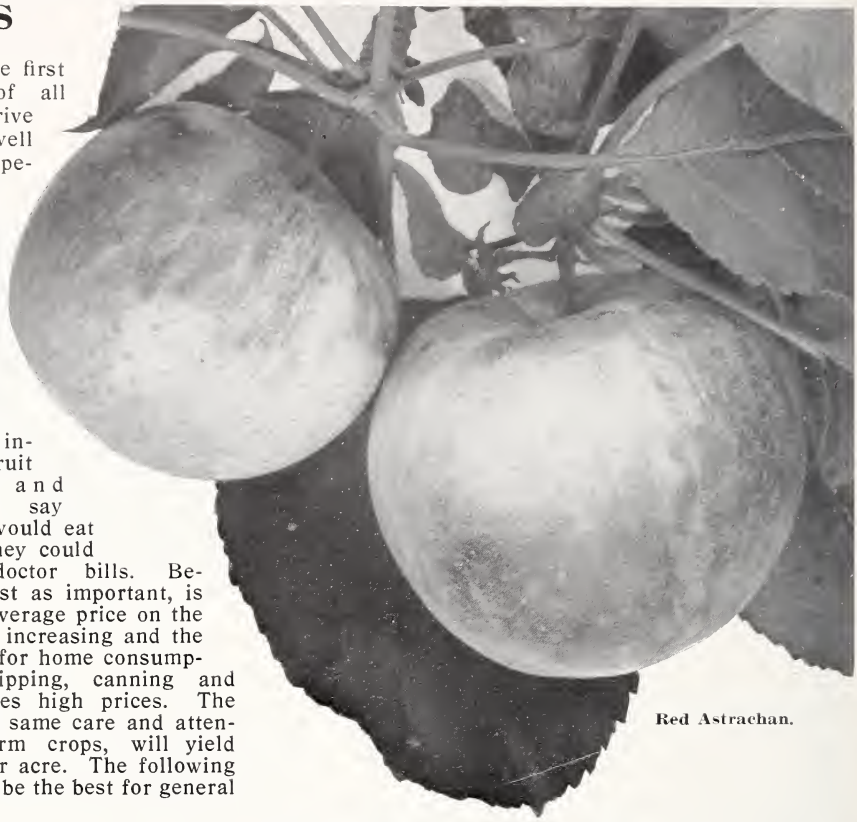
Price—All varieties:

	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, 1 year old, 7/16 inch caliper	$0.15	$1.50	$3.00	$11.00	$100.00
4 to 5 feet, 1 year old, 9/16 inch caliper	.20	2.25	4.50	16.00	150.00
5 to 6 feet, 1 year old, 5/8 inch caliper	.25	2.75	5.50	20.00	175.00

Not less than 50 trees sold at the hundred rate. Not less than 350 trees sold at the thousand rate.

Apples

The apple is the first in importance of all fruits. It will thrive on nearly any well drained soil. Its period of ripening, unlike other fruits, extends nearly through the whole year. By making careful selection, a constant succession can be obtained. For family use there is no fruit that is more indispensable. No fruit is so healthful and many physicians say that if a person would eat an apple a day they could dispense with doctor bills. Besides this, and just as important, is the fact that the average price on the market is steadily increasing and the immense demand for home consumption, foreign shipping, canning and evaporating assures high prices. The apple if given the same care and attention as other farm crops, will yield greater returns per acre. The following list we consider to be the best for general planting.



Red Astrachan.

Standard apple trees may be planted twenty-five to thirty-three feet apart. We advise planting the rows thirty-three by sixteen and one-half feet apart; it is better to plant the close way north and south. When the trees attain age and begin to crowd, cut out every other tree. Those left will be in better condition and the others will have borne six or eight crops of fruit. Low heads are preferred, so as to protect the trunk from the direct rays of the sun. Cultivate as directed and do not neglect to mulch them, especially young trees.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees:	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, ½ inch caliper	**$0.20**	**$2.25**	**$4.50**	**$18.00**	**$150.00**
4 to 5 feet, ⅝ inch caliper	**.25**	**2.75**	**5.50**	**22.00**	**200.00**
5 to 6 feet, ¾ inch caliper	**.30**	**3.25**	**6.50**	**27.00**	**250.00**

Fifty at hundred rate; 350 at thousand rate.

Summer Apples

Carolina Red June. Size medium, oblong, with brilliant red skin; flesh white, tender juicy, sub-acid, with a sprightly agreeable flavor; quite early, and continues to ripen for four weeks, and will keep long after ripe for a summer apple; profitable for market. The tree is fine, erect grower, very hardy, bears young and abundantly. A valuable early apple.

Chenango Strawberry. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground; cavity narrow and deep; basin narrow; flesh white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild, sub-acid flavor. September and October.

Early Harvest. Size medium, roundish, usually more or less oblate, smooth, bright straw color when ripe; flesh nearly white; flavor rather acid, fine. Season July. Productive. Needs rich cultivation to be fine. Good throughout the Northern states and Southwest.

Duchess of Oldenburg (See illustration). Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy. An early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow, with red stripes. Flesh light yellow, medium fine grain, firm; flavor a pleasant acid; a great cooking and fine market sort.

Golden Sweet. Medium or rather large, roundish, slightly flattened; greenish, becoming pale yellow; flesh very sweet, good, of moderate quality. The fruit is always fair, the tree is a free grower and very productive. Late summer. Tender for West; suceeds well in Southwest.

Red Astrachan (See illustration). Season, July. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth; an early and abundant bearer. Fruit above medium, greenish-yellow, almost covered with mottled and striped crimson; flesh white; crisp, juicy, brisk acid; good.

Sweet Bough. Large, roundish, remotely conical-ovate. Flesh white, very tender, with an excellent sweet flavor. Ripens from the middle to the end of summer. A moderate and regular bearer.

APPLES—Continued.

Yellow Transparent. Origin, Russia. Season, July. One of the most valuable early apples. Fruit medium, smooth, transparent skin; clear white, becoming pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, fine grained, of splendid quality. Tree is moderately vigorous and a good annual bearer. One of the few sorts that do well even on poor, thin land.

Duchess.

Autumn Apples

Fall Jennetting. Large, oblate, pale greenish-white with a blush; tender, juicy, mild and sub-acid. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. October.

Fall Pippin. Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a free grower and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Origin, Canada. Season, October and November. An old and well known variety. Tree a moderate grower. Very hardy and not very well adapted for growing in the South. Productive. Fruit medium in size; color pale greenish-yellow, mixed with stripes of red with splashes of same on shady side; flesh white, tender and juicy, slightly perfumed; flavor sub-acid, extra good.

Longfield. Origin, Russia. Tree hardy, vigorous, spreading, pendulous growth; an early annual bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, conical, unequaled; surface smooth, polished.

Maiden Blush. Of uniformly good size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness. Tree is a heavy cropper. September and October.

Rambo. Size medium, oblate, smooth. Greenish-yellow, streaked and marbled with dull red dots. Flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid, fine flavored, often excellent. Late autumn and early winter.

Twenty Ounce. Very large, nearly round; yellow, striped with red; quality good; vigorous and good bearer; popular as a market variety. November and December.

Winter Apples

Arkansas Black. A remarkably handsome, large, perfectly smooth apple. Roundish flat to conical in shape; color a very dark red, slightly dotted with white. Flesh is yellow, juicy and delicious, keeping late. December to April.

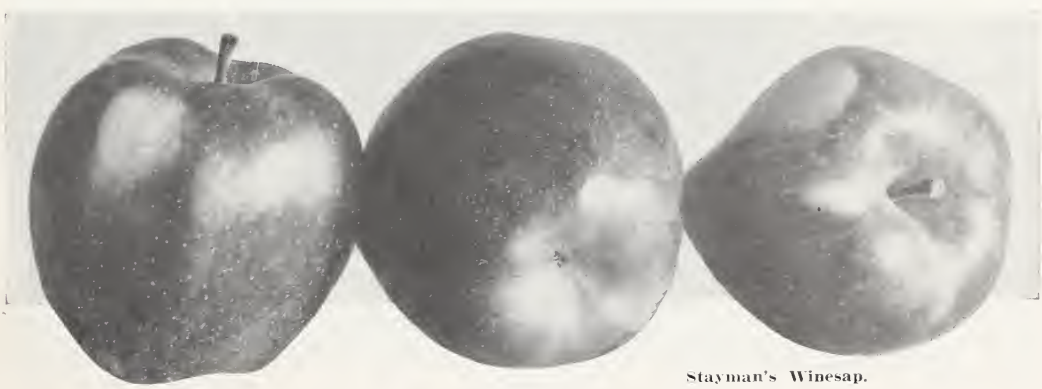
Baldwin. Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. The great commercial late winter keeper of the Eastern States. Tree a vigorous open grower, upright in tendency and very productive where hardy. Comes slow into bearing, but produces abundantly when mature. Fruit large, rounded, deep red; flesh rich, crisp, juicy.

Bellflower (Yellow Bellefleur). Large, often quite large; surface pale yellow, often with a blush; very tender when ripe, fine grained, crisp, juicy, acid, becoming sub-acid, excellent, keeps all through winter. Growth of tree rather upright; succeeds best on rather light soils where it bears exceptionally fine crops.

Ben Davis. Origin, Kentucky. Season, January to April. Vies with Baldwin as a profitable commercial variety in many sections; quality not so good, but a better bearer and keeper. Tree very vigorous and hardy in the Central States. Fruit large, handsome, brightly striped with red; flesh medium quality.

Gano. Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree. More brilliant coloring, runs more even in size, and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young. Color bright red without stripes or blotches, and large and even in size. Season, February to March.

Grimes' Golden. Origin, Virginia. Season, November to January. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, a good early annual bearer. Fruit



Stayman's Winesap.

Grimes Golden.

APPLES—Continued.

above medium, regular; surface rich golden yellow, sometimes with net veining of russet; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, aromatic, rich, spicy, subacid; quality the best. A valuable early winter apple and particularly desirable for its late blooming.

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct, delightful flavor. Strong grower and a young heavy bearer. One of the best for dessert. Season, November to July.

Huntsman's Favorite. Originated in Johnson county, Missouri; very large, golden-yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic; one of the best and highest selling market apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive; vigorous. November to January.

Jonathan. Origin, New York. Season, November to January. A seedling of Spitzenburg, which it resembles in fruit, and is a much better tree. Hardy in latitude of Central Iowa, where it is a vigorous and productive variety. A delicious and strictly dessert apple that always commands highest market prices. Fruit good size, roundish; surface is very smooth, clear light yellow, almost covered with rich dark red on sunny side; flesh white, tender, juicy, spicy, aromatic. One of the best all around apples, of elegant keeping qualities and high commercial value.

King of Tompkins County. Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; quality excellent. An abundant annual bearer. November to March.

Little Red Romanite. Medium or rather small, roundish-oblong, nearly regular, apex flattened; striped and shaded deep red on greenish-yellow ground; flesh tough, crisp, fresh, agreeable, mild, subacid, nearly sweet.

Rome Beauty.

Mammoth Black Twig. Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, hardier and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal. A long keeper. One of the most profitable and valuable varieties, which is coming into increased favor, as people learn to know its many fine qualities.

Mann. Fruit medium to large, roundish oblate; skin deep yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant.

APPLES—Continued.

The tree grows straight and symmetrical and makes a large tree in the orchard.

McIntosh Red. Origin, Ontario. Season December and January. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit medium to large, covered with brilliant solid crimson, flesh snow white, crisp, tender, sprightly aromatic.

Minkler. One of the best for the home garden. Fruit medium, roundish oblate, slightly conical; pale greenish-yellow, striped with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, firm, moderately juicy, sub-acid; tree vigorous and grows to very large size. January to April.

Northwestern Greening.

Missouri Pippin. Large, bright red with numerous gray dots, very handsome and of fair quality; an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vigorous. December to March.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish-conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed, handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. To afford fine fruit, tree must receive good cultivation and attention. A market fruit of highest quality.

Northwestern Greening (See illustration). Origin, Wisconsin. Season, December to March. Tree a splendid vigorous grower, quite hardy. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish-green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive; should be given plenty of room in the orchard to secure large, even fruit. One of the best growers we have in the nursery and in the orchard is very prolific and bears regularly when mature.

Rawles Janet (Genet). Medium in size, roundish, approaching oblong or obtuse-conical, often oblique; color pale red, distinct stripes on light yellow ground; flesh nearly white, fine, mild, sub-acid, fine texture, crisp, juicy; growth slow; a profuse bearer. Keeps through spring. The blossoms open ten days later than usual kinds, thus sometimes escaping spring frosts.

Rhode Island Greening. Origin, Rhode Island. Season, December to March. Fruit large, handsome. Flesh tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent; tree vigorous, spreading; a heavy and constant bearer after reaching maturity.

Romanite (See Little Red Romanite).

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, very slightly conical; mostly covered with bright red on pale yellow ground; flesh tender, not fine grained, juicy, of good quality. Ripens early in winter. The large size and beautiful appearance of this Ohio apple render it popular as an orchard variety. Attains highest perfection on medium soils—land neither too rich nor too poor.

Roxbury Russet. A vigorous and spreading grower. Fruit medium or large. Covered with rather rough russet on greenish-yellow ground, sometimes a dull brown cheek; flesh greenish-white, with a good sub-acid flavor. Keeps late in spring. Succeeds well throughout Northwest.

Spitzenburg (Esopus). Rather large, round-ovate, slightly conical; rich red, rather obscurely striped; flesh yellow, firm, crisp and spicy. Keeps through winter. Commands highest market prices, especially in the West.

Stayman's Winesap (See illustration). Most profitable market variety. A Kansas sort, originated in our state and especially adapted to it. It has large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower, is irregular and drooping in habit, adapts

Delicious.

York Imperial.

APPLES—Concluded.

itself readily to different soils and situations. Drouth resisting. Season November to February.

Talman Sweet. Origin, Massachusetts. Season, December to March. One of the most popular of the old eastern varieties. Tree is vigorous, upright, spreading and very productive. Fruit above medium; whitish-yellow, often with faint blush on sunny side; flesh white, firm, moderately juicy, fine grained, rich and sweet; quality excellent for sweet apple.

Wagener. Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed; shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red; often streaked with russet; flesh yellowish, fine grained, tender, firm, mild sub-acid, aromatic, excellent; ripens through winter. An early bearer.

Wealthy. Tnis one variety is an enduring monument for its originator, M. Gideon, of Minnesota. Season, September to January. Fruit large, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red. Splendid dessert and cooking apple. Fine for home garden as well as commercial orchards.

White Winter Pearmain. Rather large, conical, angular or ribbed; light yellowish-green, with a brownish-red cheek; stem short; flesh whitish, fine grained, with a mild sub-acid, rich, fine flavor. Is one of the best and most productive winter apples in the west.

Willow Twig. Large, roundish, slightly conical, obtuse, very regular; greenish-yellow, striped and mottled faintly with dull red; flavor sub-acid, or rather acid; not rich. A long keeper.

Winesap. Origin, New Jersey. A valuable, old, well-known variety. Season, December to May. One of the leading export apples. Fruit medium, roundish, skin moderately thick and very tough; dark yellow, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly sub-acid; quality excellent. Tree moderately vigorous with rather open, irregular head. Very productive and an early bearer. Surpassed in many respects by Stayman's Winesap.

Winter Banana. Fine, vigorous grower, large healthy foliage; early bearer. Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome; golden-yellow usually shaded with red blush; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; highest quality. One of the best dessert apples. A valuable market variety, but bruises easily and is not adapted to long distance shipping.

Wolf River (See illustration). Origin, Wisconsin. Season, October to January. One of the largest apples grown. Color yellowish-green with stripes and splashes of carmine, very handsome and showy; flesh nearly white, firm and rather coarse grained; flavor sub-acid, fair to good. Tree vigorous and fairly productive.

Yellow Belleflower (See Bellefleur).

York Imperial (See illustration). Origin, Pennsylvania. Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow shaded red, indistinct red stripes; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter. An excellent shipping apple.

Wolf River.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees:	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, ½ inch caliper	$0.20	$2.25	$4.50	$18.00	$150.00
4 to 5 feet, ⅝ inch caliper	.25	2.75	5.50	22.00	200.00
5 to 6 feet, ¾ inch caliper	.30	3.25	6.50	27.00	250.00

Fifty at hundred rate; 350 at thousand rate.

Transcendent Crab Apples.

Crab Apples

Within the past few years a good many people have paid much attention to improving this fruit. Their efforts have been attended with marked success. Crab apples succeed equally well in all sections and are valuable for cider, preserving and jellies, and some of the improved sorts are excellent for eating. Every orchard should contain a few, as the trees are handsome, annual bearers, and usually fruit the second year.

Crab Apples should be planted twenty-five feet apart. They are very hardy, and bear young and abundantly. The fruit makes the finest cider known. Plant and cultivate same as an apple.

Florence. Origin, Minnesota. Season, August. Originated with Peter M. Gideon, who also produced the Wealthy Apple. A hardy, spreading tree; bears young and inclined to overbear. Fruit medium; color carmine when well colored; flesh yellowish, medium, fine, acid; excellent for cooking; a fine jelly crab, and valuable for early market, as well as home use.

General Grant. Large, roundish oblate; yellow, with stripes of dark red, almost black on the sunny exposures; flesh white, moderately fine grained, mild, sub-acid flavor. September to October.

Hyslop (See illustration). Origin, America. Season, September to October. Tree vigorous where hardy; blights in some localities. Fruit medium; yellow grounded with heavy shadings of deep crimson and splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom; flesh fine, firm, yellow, astringent; bears abundantly in clusters, which make tree exceedingly ornamental. Its high color always command a fancy market price for it. One of the most desirable sorts for culinary purposes.

Martha. Origin, Minnesota. Season, August and September. Tree a vigorous grower and very free from blight. Fruit large, yellow with heavy blush of light red; flesh fine grained, very juicy and exceptionally fine for cooking. A moderate bearer.

Red Siberian. About an inch in diameter, grown in clusters; bears young and abundantly. August to September.

Transcendant (See illustration). Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish-yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight and should not be planted near other orchard trees.

Whitney (See illustration) (Whitney No. 20). Origin, Illinois. Season, August. Fruit large to very large for a hybrid; yellow, striped with red and mostly covered with red on sunny side; flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained; flavor rich and almost sweet.

Yellow Siberian. Medium, round, golden-yellow. Vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees:

	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, ½ inch caliper	$0.20	$2.25	$4.50	$18.00	$150.00
4 to 5 feet, ⅝ inch caliper	.25	2.75	5.50	22.00	200.00
5 to 6 feet, ¾ inch caliper	.30	3.25	6.50	27.00	250.00

Fifty at hundred rate, 350 at thousand rate.

Whitney Crab.

We Cannot Sacrifice the Quality of our Products to Compete with Inferior Stock.

We believe discriminating purchasers will agree that our prices are reasonable for high-class stock. Well-developed root and top, vigor, stamina and productiveness are essential, and depend upon proper conditions and methods of propagation and growth in the nursery. Tree planting for profit involves years of outlay, care and waiting. No planter can afford to begin with inferior specimens, or with trees as to which there is the least doubt about the varieties proving true to label.

Hyslop Crab.

Bartlett.

Standard Pears

The cultivation of this fruit is rapidly extending, as its value is appreciated and the demand is increasing every year, making it one of the most profitable to plant. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the pear give it rank above all other fruits, excepting the grape. One of the most important points about the management of pears is the gathering at the proper time. Summer pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe and autumn pears at least two weeks. Winter varieties may hang until the leaves begin to fall, then place in a cool, dry cellar.

When the pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else it will be poor and the tree injured.

Culture of Standard Pears.

Standard pears should be planted fifteen to twenty feet apart. They are grown on stalks imported from France and will grow on almost any soil, provided the subsoil is not too wet; where this is the case, the ground should be thoroughly underdrained. The best results are obtained from pears on a clay slope where the soil is poor.

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large size. Golden yellow when ripe, with a beautiful blush next the sun. Buttery, very juicy, and highly flavored; tree a strong grower, bears early and abundantly; very popular. August, September.

Clapp's Favorite. A large fine pear resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon-yellow with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy with a delicate flavor; tree hardy, productive. August and September.

Wilder. Medium to small; greenish-yellow with brownish-red cheek; melting, sweet, very pleasant; tree vigorous and starts to bear quite young.

Autumn Pears

Buerre d'Anjou. A large fine pear, buttery and melting, with sprightly flavor; tree a fine grower and very productive; one of the best. October to January.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large, greenish-yellow, sometimes russeted; makes a beautiful tree and heavy bearer; buttery, melting and sweet. A dependable cropper and good market sort. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. Large, juicy, melting and rich; strong grower and good bearer; very hardy but prefers sunny situations. September and October.

Seckel

PEARS—Concluded.

Garber. Large, bright yellow with red, juicy and good; a splendid canning pear, tree vigorous and hardy, not subject to blight; ripens just after Bartlett.

Howell. Large, light waxen yellow with a fine red cheek, rich, sweet and melting, highly perfumed, tree vigorous, hardy and bears abundantly. September and October.

Seckel. Small, rich, yellowish-brown; one of the best flavored pears known; very productive. September and October.

Sheldon. Large, yellow or greenish-russet with fine red cheek; flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp, highly perfumed, tree vigorous and productive. October.

Vermont Beauty. Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine; flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. The tree makes a strong, healthy growth and bears good crops. October.

Worden-Seckel. A seedling of the Seckel, but larger and firmer. Color golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek; flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting, tree an upright, vigorous grower. Very hardy and an abundant bearer.

Winter Pears

Kieffer. This is the most popular pear grown; fruit of fine size, rich color and good quality; tree very vigorous and seldom blights; should be picked at maturity and ripened indoors. October and November.

Lawrence. Medium to large; lemon-yellow with small brown dots; flesh white, juicy and melting and of good quality; one of the best winter pears known.

Winter Nelis. Medium, yellowish green. Fine grained, rich and delicious; tree rather a slender grower but very productive. December.

Kieffer.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees:

	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, ½ inch caliper	$0.20	$2.25	$4.50	$18.00	$150.00
4 to 5 feet, ⅝ inch caliper	.25	2.75	5.50	22.00	200.00
5 to 6 feet, ¾ inch caliper	.30	3.25	6.50	27.00	250.00

Fifty at hundred rates, 350 at thousand rates.

Dwarf Pears

As certain varieties of pears are not successful when grown as dwarfs, we herewith give a special list of such as are most suitable, and of which the Duchess d'Angouleme is decidedly the best of all:

Bartlett, Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Clapp's Favorite. Lawrence, Seckel.

Dwarf Pears—Price, all varieties:	1	12	25	100	1000
One size only, 3 to 4 feet, 2 year old, ⅝ inch caliper	$0.25	$2.75	$5.50	$22.00	$200.00

Fifty at hundred rate; 350 at thousand rate.

German Prune.

Plums

The plum, like the pear and other finer fruits, succeeds best in heavy soil with some clay, and being almost entirely free from disease, they can be grown very profitably. Of late years the demand for plums has increased very rapidly. The finer kinds are excellent dessert fruits, of rich and luscious flavor; for cooking and canning they are unsurpassed. For home consumption they should be gathered a few days earlier. Some of the varieties are inclined to overbear and should be thinned in order to produce perfect fruit. Most all the varieties, especially the native sorts, are extremely hardy and resist the most severe weather.

Plums should be planted 10 to 15 feet apart, in clusters, as so planting assures more complete fertilization of the blossoms, thereby giving the fullest returns of the most delicious fruit. Plant in rich soil, which should be kept well cultivated.

PLUMS—Continued.

European Plums

Beauty of Naples. A new variety, of the highest promise; size large, color greenish-yellow; flesh firm, juicy and very fine flavored. Tree very hardy and prolific. Middle of September.

Bradshaw. Very large, dark violet-red; flesh yellowish-green; juicy and pleasant; tree vigorous, erect and productive. August.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large and handsome; light yellow, firm, rich and sweet; one of the best of the late plums. Late September.

Damson. Deep purple fruits of delicious quality. One of the best for marketing as it stands handling well. Tree vigorous, hardy.

Fellenberg (Italian or French Prune). Medium oval, dark purple with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish-yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality; freestone; hangs well on tree. Late August.

German Prune. Medium oval, purplish blue, rich, juicy and of high flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. See illustration. A splendid preserving sort and excellent for dessert. Always commands high prices.

Green Gage. A small, slightly oblong, yellowish-green sort. Deservedly esteemed for its delicious juicy flavor. Very prolific. Excellent for preserving and canning purposes. August.

Burbank.

Imperial Gage. Large, oval, yellowish-green with marbled green stripes, heavy white bloom, flesh greenish, juicy melting, rich and best quality; tree vigorous. September.

Lombard. Medium, roundish-oval, violet-red, juicy and pleasant; adheres to stone, valuable market sort, hardy and adapted to light soils.

Moore's Arctic. Grows in large clusters, large, dark purple; flesh very fine; splendid for preserving and dessert; tree vigorous and prolific; fruit is a long keeper.

Shropshire Damson. One of the best for preserving, flesh amber colored; juicy and spicy; tree vigorous, hardy and an abundant bearer.

Shipper's Pride. Large, nearly round, dark purple, juicy and sweet; splendid shipper and good market variety; tree moderate grower, but productive.

Yellow Egg. Very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse but excellent for cooking; tree a free grower and very productive; late August.

Japan Plums

Abundance. One of the best Japan Plums. Tree comes into bearing quite young and yields abundantly; fruit medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed; flesh light yellow, juicy and of excellent quality.

Burbank (See illustration). Medium to large, orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red; flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good; valuable for canning and market. Mid-June.

Red June. A very handsome plum, about a week earlier than Abundance. Deep vermilion red, with handsome bloom; flesh light lemon-yellow or whitish, firm and moderately juicy, very slightly sub-acid to sweetish, of good, pleasant quality.

Satsuma. Large, roundish oval with a short blunt point; dark red speckled with greenish dots; flesh very firm, blood red, rather coarse but good. A good canning plum. Season late.

Wickson. Large, heart shaped, deep maroon red; flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good; a good shipping plum.

Native Plums

DeSoto. Large, oval, orange overlaid with crimson, numerous dots and thin blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy and high flavored.

Pottawatamie. Medium to small, roundish-oval, bright red with light colored dots and thin bloom; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy.

Weaver. Large, oblong, flattened at ends, dark mottled red, with purplish bloom, flesh firm; meaty and very good; a constant bearer.

Wild Goose. Medium to large; roundish-oblong, skin light red and shiny; flesh yellow, pulpy and sweet. Should be planted with sort having abundant pollen.

Prices—All varieties, two year old trees:

	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, ½ inch caliper	$0.20	$2.25	$4.50	$18.00	$150.00
4 to 5 feet, ⅝ inch caliper	.25	2.75	5.50	22.00	200.00
5 to 6 feet, ¾ inch caliper	.30	3.25	6.50	27.00	250.00

Fifty at the hundred rate; 350 at the thousand rate.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the qualities of both. The fruit ripens after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches. Tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets and for drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and most productive. Apricot trees should be planted 15 feet apart each way and need the same management as peach trees.

Alexander (Russian). Medium to small, light orange, yellow flecked with red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy; very productive. July.

Alexis. Very hardy; abundant bearer. Yellow with red cheeks; large to very large; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July.

Budd (Russian). Medium to large; light orange with blush on sunny side; flesh sweet, juicy, with flavor of the peach; hardy and productive. August.

Early Golden. Small, roundish-oval; pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality; hardy and productive; freestone.

Harris. Large, oval, bright yellow with red cheeks; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good; tree hardy, productive. Late July.

Moorpark. One of the largest; orange-yellow with numerous specks and dots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich; tree is somewhat tender and is inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

Superb. Without question the best apricot now being offered. Originated in Kansas and especially adapted to our state and adjoining territory. Its points of excellence are in the magnificent tree, which is large and spreading, with broad, glossy leaves. It is perfectly hardy, and in productiveness has no superior. In quality it is better than Early Golden. Color a beautiful yellow with slight blush; flesh firm and solid. One of its many desirable traits is its long season, covering a period of three weeks.

Price—All varieties, two year old trees:	1	12	25	100	1000
3 to 4 feet, 7/16 inch caliper	**$0.20**	**$2.25**	**$4.50**	**$18.00**	**$150.00**
4 to 5 feet, 9/16 inch caliper	**.25**	**2.75**	**5.50**	**22.00**	**200.00**
5 to 6 feet, 5/8 inch caliper	**.30**	**3.25**	**6.50**	**27.00**	**250.00**

Fifty at hundred rate; 350 at thousand rate.

Quinces

The Quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit. The tree is hardy and compact in growth and requires little space; is productive, bears regular crops and comes into bearing early; the fruit is much sought for canning. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to about four quarts of other fruits, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow, well enriched; fruit should be thinned out if it bears too freely.

Champion (See illustration). Very large and handsome; flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots; flavor delicate; tree very handsome and bears abundantly. One of the most valuable sorts. Color greenish-yellow.

Meech's Prolific. Very large, bright yellow, quality good, quite fragrant; bears early and is very productive. One of the best. Mid-summer.

Orange. Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden-yellow flesh and of excellent flavor. October.

Rea's Mammoth. Very large, roundish, color yellow with pinkish shades, excellent quality; tree a strong grower, dark foliage; bears well and early.

Champion Quince.

Price—All varieties:	1	12	25	100
One size only, 3 to 4 feet, 2 year old, 5/8 inch caliper	**$0.40**	**$4.50**	**$9.00**	**$30.00**

Not less than 50 trees at the hundred rate.

Brighton.

Grapes

Everyone should have a few grape vines in the home garden. They require very little cultivation and the returns are so abundant. If proper selection of varieties is made, one may have grapes on the table for several months in the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises, or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as useful. To grow for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are unsuitable for other crops. They should in all cases have a free exposure to the sun and air.

Directions for Planting.

If planted for fastening to a trellis or arbor, should be eight feet apart; if tied to stakes, six feet apart. The holes should be dug not less than four feet wide and two feet deep. Burying bones under the roots make the vines more prolific and the fruit of better quality. The bones should be put in the bottom of the hole and covered with fine soil, then pour on a little water to settle the dirt amongst the bones; then fill up with mellow soil to within five or six inches of the top; cut off the bruised and broken roots, straighten the roots to their natural position and cover them with fine mellow soil about two inches, packing it carefully with the hand; then sprinkle on sufficient water to moisten the roots, fill up the hole and press the dirt very firm as you fill in. A stake should be placed with each vine at the time of setting, six to seven feet high. The first year train one shoot only up to the stake; pinch off all others and also all the lateral or side shoots that appear during the first season; cut the vine down to within three or four buds of the ground. The following season train up two shoots in the same manner. It is advisable to remove most varieties from trellis and cover with dirt during the winter.

Grapes—Strong, first grade plants, well rooted:	1	12	25	100	1000
Concord	**$0.10**	**$0.60**	**$1.20**	**$4.00**	**$30.00**
All other varieties	**.15**	**1.00**	**2.00**	**6.00**	**50.00**

Fifty at the hundred rate; 350 at the thousand rate.

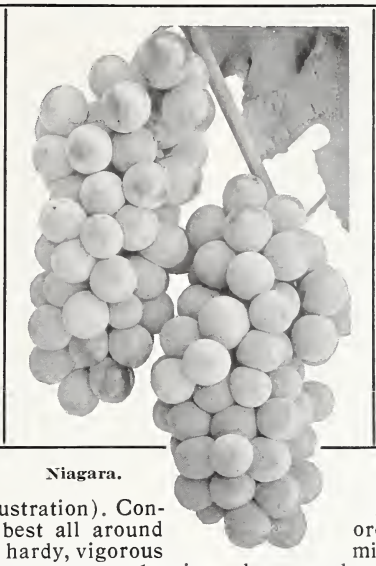
Agawam (Red). Bunch large, compact, shouldered, berry large, dark red or nearly black; tender, juicy, vinous and good quality.

Catawba (Red). Bunches medium, shouldered; berries large, deep coppery red, becoming purple when ripe flesh somewhat pulpy; juicy, sweet, aromatic and rich; one of the latest.

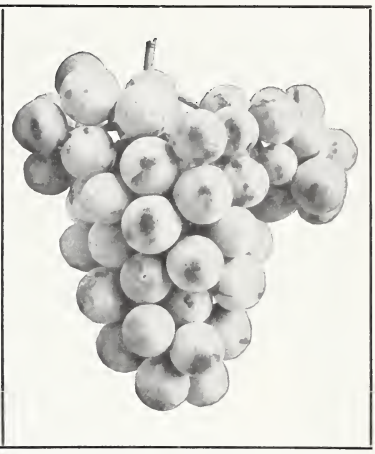
Brighton (Red). Bunch medium to large, quite compact, flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson or brownish red.

Campbell's Early (Black). A strong, vigorous and hardy sort; ripens early and bear abundantly; very large, black with blue bloom; tender, sweet and rich; good market berry. Keeps well.

Campbell's Early.



Niagara.



Moore's Early.

Concord (Black) (See illustration). Considered by many to be the best all around grape grown; vine extremely hardy, vigorous and productive, bunches large, compact; berries large, juicy, buttery and sweet; will succeed well most anywhere. A good shipper and fine seller.

Delaware (Red). One of the best red grapes; bunch small and compact, berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, vinous, sweet. Best quality; good market grape.

Early Ohio (Black). Of extreme earliness, hardiness and productiveness; the berry is black, smaller than Concord, firm in texture; the vine is thrifty, a strong, rapid grower and an abundant bearer.

Eaton (Black). Bunch very large, weighing 12 to 15 ounces; often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter; round, black; covered with a heavy bloom; adhere firmly to the stem; skin thin, but tough, with no bad taste when eaten close; pulp quite large, tender, dissolving easily in the mouth. Very juicy, good as Concord with much less of the native odor. Ripens with Concord.

Green Mountain (White). The earliest white grape; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium, greenish-white, tender, sweet and excellent quality, combines hardiness with vigor and is very prolific.

Martha (White). One of the most reliable white grapes; bunch medium, compact and shouldered; berry medium, greenish-yellow with bloom, sweet, juicy and tender; ripens a little earlier than Concord.

McKinley (White). Early Twentieth Century grape. It is with intense satisfaction that we can at last introduce a new early white grape of the Niagara type, which bids fair to add millions to the wealth of the state and nation, and which will be hailed with delight by fruit growers, dealers and consumers.

Moore's Early (Black) (See illustration). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom, quality said to be better than Concord; very prolific; a good market berry. Vine healthy and heavy. Thrives splendidly wherever Concord grows and comes into bearing two weeks earlier.

Salem (Red). Berry large; bunch medium; flesh thin, sweet and sprightly. Color coppery red. Vines strong, vigorous; ripens September,

Moore's Diamond (White). A vigorous grower, entirely free from mildew, and a prolific bearer; bunches large and compact, slightly shouldered; color delicate greenish-white with yellow tinge when ripe; berries tender, juicy, and nearl ytransparent, sweet and rich, ripens about two weeks before Concord.

Niagara (White) (See illustration). One of the leading white sorts, bunch large, shouldered, compact, berry large, yellowish-white, juicy, vinous and sprightly, quality good, skin tough, making it a good shipper and market berry.

Worden (Black). A seedling of the Concord; bunch large and compact, berry round, black with blue bloom, pulpy, juicy and pleasant.

Concord.

Cardinal Raspberry.

Raspberries

The Raspberry is one of the most delicious and popular fruits grown. They are always in demand in season and command good prices on the market. For canning purposes they are unexcelled. They are easily cultivated and require little care.

Culture of Raspberries.

Should be planted four feet apart each way or rows five feet apart and three feet apart in row and in a deep soil—one that will retain moisture well in drouth. In training allow only a few canes to grow from each plant, cutting away all suckers to throw the strength into the stalk for bearing; all old canes should be removed immediately after the fruit is all picked. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year. For winter protection, bend the canes over and cover with straw or leaves and remove early in the spring.

Cardinal (Red). One of the new sorts; is extremely hardy and productive; fruit is rich, red and highly flavored. It is the opinion of leading horticulturists that it is the best of the good varieties now being grown.

Columbian (Purple). Berry is firm, dark red and adheres to the bushes for a long time; a strong grower, attaining large size; one of the hardiest and most productive and stands at the head of canning, jams, etc.

Cumberland (Black). The largest of all black caps; healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about the same as Gregg; keeps and ships well as any of the blacks. The most profitable market variety.

Cuthbert (Red) (See illustration). Large, bright scarlet-crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing, vigorous grower, hardy and productive; very popular as a home garden and market berry.

Gregg (Black). Of good size, fine quality, productive and hardy; firm, sweet, rich; strong grower, good bearer; ripens late and evenly; good market berry.

Kansas (Black) (See illustration). Large, round, firm, moderately juicy, strong grower and very productive; ripens early; considered one of the best market berries on account of handsome appearance. Very vigorous and resists long drought and extreme cold.

Loudon (Red). Large, firm and of good quality; dark crimson; very productive, hardy and vigorous.

Miller (Red). Bright red color; is a healthy, vigorous grower, canes strong, well adapted to carrying their load of berries, firm and a good shipper; ripens early.

Ohio (Black). A very strong and hardy sort of an extra early variety. A good yielder, fruit medium. Very productive.

Raspberries—Strong tips and transplants:

No. 1 grade—	12	25	100	1000
Cardinal	$0.75	$1.50	$4.00	$30.00
Columbian	.75	1.50	4.00	30.00
Cumberland	.75	1.50	4.00	30.00
All other varieties listed above	.60	1.20	3.50	25.00

Fifty at hundred rate 350 at thousand rate.

Kansas.

Blackberries

Blackberries are among the best-known and most valued of our berries. No fruit of any kind is more wholesome. A liberal use of berries and other good fruits will save doctors' bills. Blackberries should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart, three to four feet in the row. Keep the ground light, rich and clean, and pinch the canes back when they have reached four feet in height. Demand for blackberries is always good.

Culture of Blackberries.

Blackberries require the same kind of soil and treatment as Raspberries, except that they should be planted in rows eight feet wide and four feet apart in the row. A neat and improved method of pruning will make the plants self-sustaining bushes, viz.: as soon as the plants are about four feet high, clip off the points of the growing cane and repeat the operation several times, until they assume the form of a bush. If not pruned in this manner they require to be tied to a stake or wire trellis. Mulching is of great advantage to both Raspberries and Blackberries.

Blowers (See illustration). Originated in the celebrated small fruit belt of Chautauqua County, New York, where is has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Claimed to be the hardiest, most productive, the finest quality, and to bring on the market the highest price of all blackberries. Large size, jet black, good shipper, best quality and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort.

Early Harvest. One of the earliest, berry medium sized, good quality, very prolific; firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort.

Mersereau

Blowers.

Eldorado. Vine is vigorous and hardy; berries are very large, black, borne in clusters; ripens well together; sweet, melting and pleasing to the taste.

Erie. One of the best round, large, blackberries; absolutely hardy, very black, firm and solid; ripens early.

Rathbun. A strong, erect grower, and hardy; fruit firm, sweet, rich and excellent. Very productive.

Mersereau (See illustration). Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes. Claimed to be the hardiest blackberry, standing uninjured twenty degrees below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra size berries, which are brilliant black and retain their color under all conditions; extra quality; rich and melting, without core. Unsurpassed as a shipper and keeper. The season is early midsummer.

Rathbun. A strong, erect grower, and hardy; fruit is sweet, luscious, without a hard core; high flavor; jet black, small seeds; firm enough to ship and handle well. One of the largest size berries. Especially valuable for central and southern territory.

Snyder. The hardiest blackberry known; fruit medium sized and of good quality; a standard market variety.

Price—No. 1 extra fine plants:

	12	25	100	1000
Blower	$0.75	$1.50	$4.00	$30.00
Mersereau	.75	1.50	4.00	30.00
Rathbun	.75	1.50	4.00	30.00
All other var. listed above	.60	1.20	3.50	25.00

Fifty at the hundred rate; 350 at the thousand rate.

Dewberries

The Dewberry is a dwarf and trailing form of the Blackberry. The fruit is highly prized as a market fruit owing to its large size and fine quality. Set the plants two feet apart in the row and cover in winter with a coarse litter. Should be mulched in the spring to keep them off the ground.

Lucretia (See illustration). Perfectly hardy and remarkably productive; said to be the best of this class of fruit; ripens early; is often one and one-half inches long by one inch in diameter; sweet, luscious and melting; this variety is recommended most highly.

Price—	12	25	100	1000
Extra fine plants.....	$0.75	$1.50	$4.00	$30.00

Lucretia Dewberry.

Currants

The Currant is one of the most valuable of small fruits. They mature just before raspberries and can be used either raw or cooked. Being very hardy, they do not winter kill and are easy of cultivation, requiring little care. They can be grown in any good garden soil.

Currants (as well as Gooseberries, described on page 26) should be planted in the garden four feet apart; sawdust and tan barks should be used as a mulch. The Currant flourishes in almost any kind of soil, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich, deep soil, and give good pruning and cultivation. When plants are grown as stools or bushes, the older and feebler suckers should be cut out and the stem and root kept free from suckers.

Fay's Prolific.

Black Champion. Very productive, large bunch and berry, fine quality; strong grower.

Cherry. Large, deep red, rather acid, branches short, very productive.

Fay's Prolific. A cross between the Cherry and Victoria; one of the most popular red currants and immensely prolific. Clusters of berries are of uniform size, and have long stems, which greatly facilitate picking. Decidedly a favorite.

North Star. Said to be the strongest grower among the red varieties; bunches average four inches in length and are freely produced; extra quality and extremely hardy.

Perfection. Berries are of a beautiful bright red and larger than Fay's Prolific. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today; rich, mild, sub-acid flavor, with plenty of pulp and few seeds, clusters are long and size of berry is maintained to the end.

Pomona. Fruit of good size and flavor. Bright red; bush bears early and is wonderfully prolific; a good market sort.

Red Dutch. An old well known standard variety; berries dark red, sub-acid, sprightly flavor; clusters medium to large.

White Grape. Bush vigorous and productive; clusters long; berries large, very attractive, mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety. Distinct from White Dutch.

Strong Two-Year-Old Bushes.

	1	12	25	100	1000
Price, all var....	$0.10	$1.00	$2.00	$6.00	$50.00

Aroma.

Strawberries

Few fruits offer greater returns for land and labor invested than strawberries. With little care and attention they thrive in most any soil, while extra efforts and cultivation will be rewarded by especially fine crops. Whether you grow for market or home use only, have the best sorts by all means. Below and on the next page we list the cream of all for this part of the country. Plant "National" Strawberries for big profits from your berry patch.

P. S.—For best results, sorts marked "Imperfect" must be planted together with some perfect variety.

Culture of Strawberries.

The ground should be prepared the same as for other crops; if not already rich, make it so by manuring. Mark out the rows the desired width and set plants twelve to seventeen inches in rows; if set twelve inches in rows four feet apart, an acre will require 10,890 plants—same as if sixteen inches in rows three feet apart. Keep in rows and cultivate. A new bed should be planted every two or three years. In the early winter, when the ground is frozen, cover the whole with long straw, which should be partially removed from the row in the spring, but enough allowed to remain on the ground as mulch to keep the berries clean the following summer. When the plants are moved in the fall, they should be left until September.

Aroma (Perfect). Late. One of the finest for long distance shipping. Berries large and bright red to center. Of conical shape, with prominent yellow seeds, they present a most attractive appearance when displayed on market. Its quality makes it the leading late sort with many growers.

Bederwood (Perfect). A very desirable early berry. Medium to large, very firm, sweet and good; a vigorous grower and an enormous yielder.

Brandywine (Perfect). A good market berry; medium to large; a dark scarlet, firm and somewhat acid; a good bearer and does well in clay soil.

Bubach (Imperfect). Late. An enormous producer of large sized berries. Of round, slightly flattened shape, with fine grained flesh of excellent quality. Ripens evenly and the bright red color extends clear to the heart.

Clyde (Perfect). Early. A healthy grower, producing large crops of excellent shipping qualities. Berries are large, of conical shape, crimson and creamy yellow. Flesh of rich pink color, tender and of delightful flavor. One of the best sorts we know for the home garden.

Gandy (Imperfect). One of the latest sorts, but one of the best especially on clay soil. Large, luscious berries of conical shape. Its brilliant color with shiny red seeds make it a most attractive variety of excellent quality. As a shipping variety it has no superiors. Bears heavily and stays on vines for several days after fully ripening. Plants healthy and vigorous.

Crescent (Imperfect). Medium size, conical, light red or scarlet; seed prominent; an old well-known and popular variety; succeeds in all soils.

Glen Mary (Perfect). Midseason. Unexcelled as a long-distance shipper and one of the best for our state as it resists dry weather admirably. A heavy bearer of large, delicious fruits.

Haverland (Imperfect). Midseason. Produces its elongated large fruits in great quantities. One of the handsomest sorts with showy yellow seeds, of bright crimson color.

Jessie (Perfect). Midseason. Handsome, large, medium to dark red berries, of excellent quality. Plant vigorous and very productive. Good fertilizer for inferior varieties.

Lady Thompson (Perfect). Early sort of exceptional adaptability to all soils. Plants root deeply and bear immense crops of handsome glossy pink, solid berries. Of delightful quality.

Michel's Early (Perfect). Small, dull, red, flesh pink, firm and ships well, vigorous and prolific; good pollenizer for other varieties; very early.

Parker Earle (Imperfect). One of the most popular varieties grown. Fruit is of bright red color, which extends through the berry. Flavor of excellent quality. Bears abundantly and fine for market.

Senator Dunlap (Perfect). Midseason. Greatest all round berry ever introduced. Bears heavy crops of bright red, deliciously flavored fruits. Of regular shape and size, always juicy and sweet, yet firm enough to be shipped.

Gandy.

STRAWBERRIES—Continued.

Sharpless (Perfect). One of the largest when planted on strong, rich, moist soil, but the variety will do fairly well in lighter soils. The berry, when not fully ripe, is a little white at the tip, but ripens a deep clear red. Moderately firm and sweet.

Sample (Imperfect). Late. A top-shaped sort of excellent shipping qualities. For home use as well as canning purposes it has few superiors. Bright red fruits are of very large size, with deliciously sweet, scarlet flesh.

Splendid (Perfect). Produces loads of berries of most attractive appearance. A good mid-season sort of elegant quality. Berries large, almost round, bright red and very solid. One of the finest for market.

Warfield (Imperfect). Early. Has a very long fruiting season. Berries are of attractive appearance, of beautiful glossy dark red color. Flesh is dark red clear to center, very juicy, yet firm enough to stand long distance shipment to perfection.

Wm. Belt (Perfect). Medium to late. Large fruits of unusual beauty are produced in greatest profusion by the strong, healthy plants. The bright red surface of the plump berries contrasts attractively with the yellow seeds.

Prices—All varieties:

Per 100	Per 1,000	Per 10,000
$0.75	$5.00	$40.00

Five hundred plants at thousand rate, 5,000 at the ten thousand rate.

Plants will be shipped by express so as to reach customers in the best possible condition. No order accepted for less than 100 plants. Order in multiples of 25 plants of a variety.

Gooseberries

This fruit is very useful for cooking either green or ripe and extensively used for canning. Requires the same cultivation and treatment as Currants.

Downing (See illustration). Fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, soft, juicy and fine flavored; vigorous; a very prolific bearer; smooth skin; one of the best. Almost twice the size of Houghton. It is an American or native seedling, not an English production.

Houghton. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy; vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew. Considered by many the best paying sort in cultivation.

Industry. One of the best English varieties yet introduced; very large, dark red, hairy, rich, agreeable; bush vigorous and a great producer.

Downing Gooseberries.

GOOSEBERRIES—Concluded.

Pearl. Similar to Downing, but fruit a little larger, very hardy, free from mildew and very productive; valuable for home use or market.

Smith's Improved. Bush moderately vigorous and very productive; fruit large, pale yellow and thin skin; excellent quality for preserves or cooking.

Price—Strong two year old plants:

	1	12	25	100
Industry	$0.30	$3.50	$7.00	$25.00
All other varieties	.20	2.25	4.50	15.00

Asparagus

This excellent and finest of spring vegetables is among the easiest cultivated and most profitable. A bed once planted suffers no deterioration for thirty years or more, if it is properly attended to and well manured.

See that the ground is well drained, naturally or otherwise; work it up fine and deep and make it very rich with well rotted barnyard manure. Place the plants twelve to eighteen inches apart in rows four feet apart. Spread out the roots in a trench made deep enough to permit their crowns to be covered with three or four inches of mellow earth. Give the bed liberal dressings of manure at intervals and, except near the seashore, three pounds of salt per square yard early every spring. Do not cut for use until the second season.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored. The large green shoots, one to two inches in diameter, are sent up thickly from the crowns, making it a very profitable variety.

Palmetto Asparagus.

Rhubarb.

Palmetto. Is earlier and a better yielder than Conover's Colossal and more even and regular in its growth. It will eventually supersede the old favorite. It has been tested both north and south, and has proven entirely successful in every instance.

Number of Plants to the Acre.

12 inches by 4 feet	10.890
15 inches by 4 feet	8,712
18 inches by 4 feet	7,260

	25	100	1000
Price—Two-year-old roots	$0.40	$1.00	$7.50

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This very desirable vegetable comes early in the spring. The large stems of the leaves are used for pie-making and stewing. It is also valuable for medicinal purposes. A deep, rich soil is indispensable to secure large heavy stalks. Plant in rows four feet apart, with the plants three feet distant. Set so that the crowns are about one inch below the surface. Top dress in the fall with stable manure and fork under in the spring.

Myatt's Linnaeus. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is an early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor.

	1	12	25	100
First class roots	$0.10	$0.75	$1.50	$5.00

Ornamental Department

Many people are beginning to realize that well-kept and attractive grounds add to the beauty and comfort of the home and increase the value of their property. If the grounds surrounding the house are extensive, beautiful effects can be produced by planting shade trees, shrubs, vines and flowers according to some pre-arranged plan. If the grounds are small, a few shrubs such as the Altheas, Hydrangeas, Spireas and other sorts can be used to good advantage. Vines trained over porches, trellises, fences, etc., can be made to create pretty effects at a small cost, and give great comfort and satisfaction. Real estate owners who have vacant property to sell are beginning to plant vines, trees and shrubs, knowing that they can secure a larger percentage on their investment when the ground is sold, as purchasers will pay more for a fine looking lot than one with unsightly surroundings. Let us advise you to buy **none but the best.** Most people realize the importance of getting started right. It is not the quantity but the quality that counts these days. Buy none but the best stock, properly grown by reliable nurserymen who have given their best thought to the careful propagation of only best varieties. We have a large stock of all kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, etc., that has been selected with the greatest care and attention, both as to variety and quality. Please do not confuse the stocks we offer with the cheap and small "mail order size"—plants offered by many nursery concerns. All our ornamentals are not less than 2-year-old, field-grown plants, with several strong canes. This type of plants, if treated properly, is sure to succeed most anywhere.

How to Plant

A fine, well-cut lawn is one of the handsomest features of a place. Do not make a mistake of planting at random all over the grounds. Trees and the larger shrubs may be planted along a lane or avenue leading to the house, or dotted about the lawn on lines radiating from it. This will secure light, air and a good view from the house. In laying out the grounds, take into consideration economy and labor, and make as few walks as possible. Upright shrubs, roses and flowers should be planted in clumps, each kind by itself, and avoid making the lawn look like a checker board. These beds should be well cultivated and the plants pruned annually. Mass the trees and beds on the boundaries so as to leave a broad space for the lawn, and where there is a pretty view leave an opening. Where there is an unsightly object, conceal it by planting trees or climbing vines. Do not plant large trees near the house, except enough on the sunny side for shade.

Plant shrubs and small trees twice as thick as they should be when fully grown. This will make a good showing at once, and when the growth of the plants has made them too thick, some should be taken out. It will not do to plant so little that years must elapse before a fine effect can be produced, but, by planting a surface at first, they can gradually be taken out.

Roses

Among all the flowering shrubs serving for beauty and ornamentation, there are none that can compare with the rose. The range of color, shape and size of the blooms and the diversity and character of the foliage give it a wider range for decoration than any other single group of plants. Added to these qualities are ease of culture, quick and ample response in blossoms. So that the rose fully deserves the term, "Queen of Flowers." In nearly all collections of flowering and ornamental shrubs it occupies first place.

Cultural Directions

Roses thrive in a clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Dig up the soil thoroughly to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Soak the beds occasionally with weak manure water.

Hardy Roses

Roses delight in an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees and buildings. Always plant in solid beds and each class by itself. Hardy roses may be planted in the fall or spring, but for this latitude we recommend spring planting. Dormant plants set in the spring should be planted early, before growth is started. No plants suffer more by being planted late than does the rose.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance, and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

All roses should be cut back closely at the time of planting. For Hybrid Perpetuals remove at least one-half of the previous year's growth annually in the spring. In the ever-blooming class two-thirds of the previous year's growth. Strong growing varieties require less pruning back than weak ones.

As soon as severe freezing weather sets in, raise the earth around the plant 3 to 4 inches, with leaves, straw or mellow soil.

Insects and Diseases. It is very important to keep your plants healthy and vigorous and free from diseases and insects. If troubled with green fly, spray vigorously, covering thoroughly every part of the foliage with sulpho-tobacco, soap or kerosene emulsion, made by mixing two parts of kerosene with one part of sour milk. Dilute with twenty parts of soft water. Bordeaux mixture is one of the best preventatives from mildew and black spots, which are fungous diseases usually caused by continuous wet weather. By careful attention the diseases and insects may be kept down and plants will reward you with their beautiful blooms and foliage.

Price—All varieties:	Each	Per Doz.
Strong, two-year-old, field-grown plants, ready to bloom	**$0.30**	**$3.00**

Frau Karl Druschki.

ROSES—Continued.

The Best Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full and globular shaped; very fragrant and a superb rose.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcing rose.

Frau Karl Druschki (Snow Queen) (See illustration). Pure paper-white, large and free flowering. A very handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage and strong, upright growth. The bloom is of perfect form, on fine long stems. The finest rose in color, form and general finish. If after each blooming period the branches are cut back, Frau Karl Druschki will bloom continuously throughout the season.

Clio. One of the best; large, fine, globular, flesh color, shading to rose in center; vigorous.

Coquette des Alps. White, tinged with carmine; very fine; a free bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin. A beautiful velvety crimson shaded with rich maroon. Large, full flowers of delightful fragrance.

Fisher Holmes. Of elegant form and good substance, the deep velvety crimson flowers with their brilliant scarlet centers delight the eye of every rose lover.

General Jacqueminot. One of the most popular of the red roses; briliant crimson, large and very effective, fragrant, one of the hardiest.

Gruss an Teplitz. Fiery crimson shaded with a dark velvety sheen; large and handsome, very substantial and deliciously fragrant.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine center; large and full; very free bloomer and a standard rose.

Jules Margottin. Bright cherry-red; large, full and fragrant.

La France. Beautiful silvery pink flowers of good size and exquisite fragrance. One of the most popular favorites.

Louis Van Houtte. Red, shaded crimson, very vivid; large and fine form.

Mabel Morrison. White tinged with blush; a very valuable white rose.

Magna Charta. Extra large and full; bright rosy pink; a profuse bloomer.

Madame Gabriel Luizet. Rich, soft pink with deep flesh colored center; fragrant.

Mme. Charles Wood. Bright rich cherry red; early; profuse bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. Beautiful form, white with pale flesh center; petals very large; fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

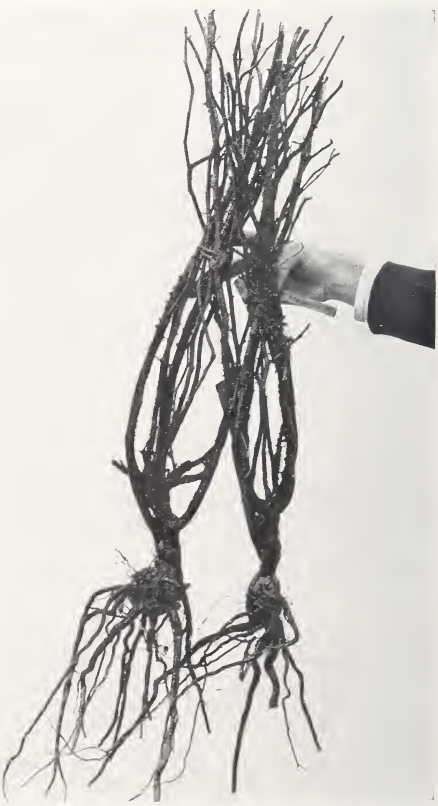
Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink, beautiful form, exceedingly fragrant and very free flowering.

Paul Neyron. Said to be the largest rose in cultivation; bright, clear pink, very fragrant.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Very dark, velvety crimson, almost black, large and full.

Ulrich Brunner. Rich crimson-scarlet, highly perfumed, vigorous and hardy; a desirable sort.

Prices—All varieties, strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, ready to bloom; 30c ea., $3.00 doz.



The type of Rose Bushes we send out. None better!

We Grow Fine Ornamentals

The soil of our nurseries is not only ideal for fruit trees, but it also produces ornamental trees, shrubs and plants of the highest grade. Illustration above shows part of a twenty-acre patch of ornamentals suitable especially for western planters. Illustration below shows a fine lot of Hard or Sugar Maples. It takes eight years to grow trees of this size—therefore they cost a little more. BUT—you don't have to wait 10 years before you get the shade you want.

Mersereau Blackberry.

We Make a Specialty of

Berry

Our berry plants have th insures quick growth of the p a fine crop of fruit in rec bundles of Mersereau Blackb Below are shown bundle of and Kansas Raspberry. Wit start with you won't have any your berry plantation.

St. Regis Raspberry.

Spiek and Span Cherry Trees

Well worth the price we ask for them.

Seetion of Apple Bloek, Containing 300,000 Trees

They are healthy and sturdy—ready to bear lots of fruit in due time

A Fine Bloek of Standard Pear Trees

They bear the fruit that brings top-notch prices

A Personal Message to Buyers of Trees, Shrubs and Plants

THAT you may get better acquainted with our line of trees we are showing a few pictures taken the past season in our nurseries. These pictures illustrate how clean, healthy and well kept our stock is. Your orders will be filled from the same trees shown in these pictures.

There is no investment that you can make that should require closer scrutiny than the money you invest in fruit trees. When you plant trees you wait from three to eight years before they come into bearing and before you actually know whether the trees you have bought and paid for, cultivated, sprayed and pruned for many years are true to name.

Therefore, you cannot afford to buy cheap trees. As a tree planter you should buy the very best you can secure, from a good responsible nursery. They won't cost you but a few cents more per tree and they will be worth it.

The prices we are charging for these choice trees cover only the actual cost of growing and marketing, plus a reasonable, living profit. IF YOU BUY CHEAP TREES, YOU ARE FOOLING NO ONE BUT YOURSELF. We'll appreciate a trial order and feel confident that our trees will please you.

THE NATIONAL NURSERIES

Lawrence, Kansas. *St. Joseph, Missouri*

Illustration to left shows part of a bloek of our First Grade Apple Trees. No better trees grown anywhere.

Illustration to right shows First, Seeond and Third Grade Apple Trees tied up ready for shipping.

Illustration to right shows Side View of a fine bloek of Apples — the kind that bear reeord crops of "true-to-name" fruit.

We Grow Fine Ornamentals

The soil of our nurseries is not only ideal for fruit trees, but it also produces ornamental trees, shrubs and plants of the highest grade. Illustration above shows part of a twenty-acre patch of ornamentals suitable especially for western planters. Illustration below shows a fine lot of Hard or Sugar Maples. It takes eight years to grow trees of this size—therefore they cost a little more. BUT—you don't have to wait 10 years before you get the shade you want.

Mersereau Blackberry. Lucretia Dewberry.

We Make a Specialty of

Berry Plants

Our berry plants have that fibrous root system which insures quick growth of the plants after transplanting and a fine crop of fruit in record time. Above we show bundles of Mersereau Blackberry and Lucretia Dewberry. Below are shown bundle of St. Regis Everbearing Red and Kansas Raspberry. With berry bushes like these to start with you won't have any trouble making money from your berry plantation.

St. Regis Raspberry. Kansas Raspberry.

Block of Extra Choice Cherry Trees.

Snappy Nursery Snap Shots

Just as the trees look where they grow.

The National Nurseries

E. H. Balco, Prop.

Lawrence, Kansas.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Ornamental and Shade Trees—First Year's Growth.

Lucretia Dewberry.

Plants

ıt fibrous root system which lants after transplanting and rd time. Above we show rry and Lucretia Dewberry. St. Regis Everbearing Red berry bushes like these to trouble making money from

Kansas Raspberry.

Block of Extra Choice Cherry Trees.

Snappy Nursery Snap Shots

Just as the trees look where they grow.

The National Nurseries

E. H. Balco, Prop.

Lawrence, Kansas.

St. Joseph, Missouri

Ornamental and Shade Trees—First Year's Growth.

The Best Climbing Roses

Rambler Roses

Crimson Rambler. The best-known and most popular of all the climbing roses. A rapid grower, making sometimes 10 to 15 feet in a season; flowers are borne in clusters of 15 to 25 perfectly shaped blossoms of a rich glowing crimson; when in full bloom the vine appears to be a perfect mat of rich red flowers; perfectly hardy everywhere.

Dorothy Perkins. This is one of the new Rambler types; has the same strong habit of growth as the Crimson; flowers are borne in large cluster of 25 to 30 and are a beautiful shell pink; individual flowers larger than those of Crimson Rambler.

Veilchenblau (Violet Blue). Blossoms are semi-double, medium size. Color reddish or purplish pink, turning to blue as the flower matures. Plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy.

White Rambler. Flowers are pure white, very double and remain on the vine a long time.

Wichuriana (Memorial Rose). Charming trailer from Japan; produces numerous clusters of white, fragrant flowers in July. Very hardy and vigorous. Valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

Yellow Rambler. Same as pink, excepting flowers are a light yellow, changing to straw color; fragrant.

Price—All varieties, strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, ready to bloom, 30c each, $3.00 per doz.

Dorothy Perkins.

Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle. A rapid growing, dark leaved Prairie Rose; blooms in large clusters of pale blush and white flowers.

Prairie Queen. A rapid climber; flowers are very large; a bright rosy red, changing lighter as the flowers open; strong and vigorous.

Seven Sisters. One of the best of the old-fashioned sorts; flowers are borne in clusters and color varies from dark to light red or pink.

Price — All varieties, strong, 2-year-old, field-grown plants, ready to bloom, 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Polyantha Roses

Baby Rambler. One of the best hardy bedding roses; vigorous and grow 18 to 24 inches; flowers are borne in clusters of 20 or more to the cluster. Perfectly hardy and is good for pot culture for winter blooming. Color a bright crimson-pink. 40 cents each, $4.00 per dozen.

ROSES—Concluded.

Moss Roses

Blanche Moreau. Pure white, large and full, perfect form and well furnished with deep green moss. Very strong grower.

Crested Moss. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; a very fragrant and beautiful variety.

Perpetual (Red). A beautiful and brilliant variety. Blooms freely, bearing exquisite carmine-red flowers. A great favorite.

Perpetual (Pink). A variety of exceptional beauty and fragrance; very large, soft pink flowers. abundant bloomer.

Perpetual (White). Pure white with a nicely pointed burr. One of the most beautiful white varieties.

Salet. A bright light rose, large and full. It sometimes blooms in the autumn.

Price—All varieties, strong 2-year-old, field-grown plants, ready to bloom, 35c each; $3.50 per doz.

Crested Moss.

Miscellaneous Roses

Harrison's Yellow. Bright golden yellow, very hardy; fine for planting in groups; early bloomer.

Madam Plantier. A pure white rose recommended for lawn and cemetery; plant does not winter-kill and is a strong, vigorous grower and an enormous bloomer.

Persian Yellow. Flowers a deep yellow, rather small, but borne in great profusion. Considered one of the best of the yellow roses.

Rosa Rugosa (var. Rubra). A Japanese variety with flowers of a beautiful bright rose-crimson, single and succeeded by large berries of rich rosy-red. A good hedge rose. Very ornamental.

R. (var. Alba). Same as above with exception flowers are pure white; very highly perfumed.

R. var Mad. Geo. Bruant. Flowers are borne in clusters, buds are semi-double, long and pointed, pure white.

Price—All varieties, strong 2-year-old, field-grown plants, ready to bloom, 40c each; $4.50 per doz.

Rugosa Rose, Mad. Bruant.

Flowering Shrub Collection

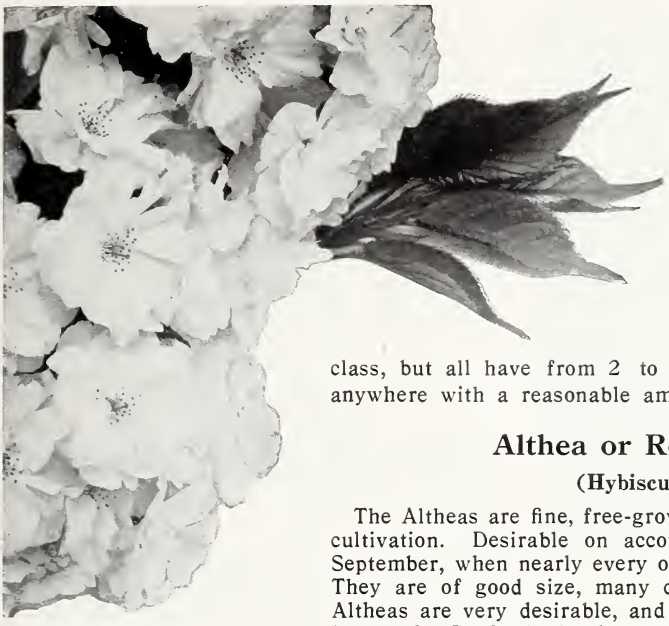
Many dollars worth of pleasure every year for years to come for one investment of $2.50.

Absolutely the most liberal offer of genuine values in Nursery Stock we can imagine. When you buy this collection you lay the foundation for pleasures your children may enjoy after this generation has ceased to exist. Hardy shrubs need more appreciation. Not only do they produce an abundance of lovely flowers in their season, but their wealth of ornamental foliage makes them attractive objects for 8 months in the year. We will send **One Dozen two-year-old Shrubs and Vines with Canes 2 to 3 feet tall and Vines 12 to 15 inches long for $2.50.**

1 Almond, White.
1 Althea, Variegated.
1 Calycanthus.
1 Deutzia, Pride of Rochester.
1 Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora.
1 Lilac, Purple.
1 Snowball.
1 Spirea, Van Houttei.
1 Weigela, Rosea.

VINES

1 Wistaria, Purple.
1 Honeysuckle, Monthly, Fragrant.
1 Clematis Paniculata.



Flowering Almond.

Ornamental Shrubs

In making up the following list of ornamentals we have, above all, been guided by their adaptability to the peculiar climate of our section of the country. All are healthy, hardy specimens, not less than 2 years and more often 3 to 4 years old. They vary in size according to the thriftiness of their class, but all have from 2 to 4 strong canes and will thrive anywhere with a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Althea or Rose of Sharon

(Hybiscus Syriacus)

The Altheas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of very easy cultivation. Desirable on account of flowering in August and September, when nearly every other shrub or tree is out of bloom. They are of good size, many colored, trim and attractive. Tree Altheas are very desirable, and the handsomest flowering tree we know of. Perfectly hardy, and can be had in various colors if desired. Entirely free from all insect pests; always gives delight and satisfaction. Require pruning each spring. We can supply double or single flowering Altheas in the following colors: Blue, Pink, Purple, Red, White and Variegated. Price: 30 cents each; $3.00 per dozen.

Flowering Almonds

(Prunus Japonica)

Pink Double Flowered Almond (P. jap. flore pleno rosea). A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses; hardy.

White Double Flowered Almond (P. jap. flore pleno alba). Same as above except blossoms are pure white.

Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Calycanthus.

Barberry - Berberis

Japanese Barberry (B. Thunbergi). From Japan; of dwarf habit, small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in the fall; is very ornamental when used as a hedge.

Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

For prices on larger quantities see page 40, Hedge Plants.

Purple Leaved Barberry (B. vulgaris, var. purpurea). Grows three to five feet high; foliage and fruit violet-purple, very effective in groups and masses; yellow blossoms. Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Calycanthus Sweet Scented Shrub

C. Floridus. A native species with double purple flowers, very fragrant and the wood is also fragrant. Foliage rich dark green; blooms in June and at intervals afterwards. See illustration. Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Althea.

Deutzia Gracilis.

Deutzia

Crenata, Double Flowered Deutzia (D. Crenata flore pleno). A very hardy shrub with luxuriant foliage and a profusion of double white flowers tinged with rose, produced in late June on long racemes; one of most desirable in cultivation.

Lemoine (D. Lemoinei). The flowers are pure white; shrub dwarf and free flowering; excellent for forcing.

Pride of Rochester. Produces large white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer and one of the earliest to bloom.

Slender Branched Deutzia (D. Gracilis) (See illustration). Of dwarf habit; flowers pure white; one of the first to bloom; fine for pot culture and winter blooming.

Prices for all Deutzias—30c each; 3.00 per doz.

Dogwood - Cornus

European Red Dogwood (C. Sanguinea). A valuable shrub for grouping and massing; very ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red; foliage variegated in summer. Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Elaeagnus

Japanese Silver Thorn (E. Longipes). A shrub about six feet high; flowers yellowish-white and fragrant; fruit very ornamental with an agreeable, slightly acid flavor; one of the most desirable for lawns. Fruit is often used for jams and jellies. Price—35c each; $4.00 per doz.

Elder - Sambucus

Common Elder (S. canadensis). A large, showy shrub, very ornamental in foliage, fruit and flowers, and blossoming in June; flowers white, borne in large panicles; fruit reddish-purple berries in the fall. Price—30c each; $3.00 per dozen.

Elder, Golden (Sambucus nigra aurea). A handsome shrub, with golden yellow foliage and clusters of pure white flowers. Excellent for lawn planting. Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Forsythia

(Golden Bell)

Fortune's Forsythia (F. Fortunei). A beautiful shrub of medium size; flowers are of a bright yellow and appear before the leaves very early in the spring; foliage dark green; the best of the early flowering shrubs. Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Honeysuckle, Bush - Lonicera

Pink Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. Tatarica rosea). Pink flowers that make a lovely contrast with the foliage; planted with the Grandiflora, the two make a beautiful display.

Red Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. T. var. rubra). Blooms early in the spring; flowers a beautiful bright red.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (L. T. var. Alba). Produces creamy white, fragrant flowers in May and June; forms a high bush.

Uniform price for Honeysuckles—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Purple Fringe - Rhus

R. Cotinus. A valuable ornamental shrub also known as "Smoke Tree"; has curious fringe or hair-like flowers that cover the whole tree, giving the appearance of mist or smoke; tree is of wide spreading habit and requires ample room for best development. Foliage assumes brilliant red and yellow hues in the fall.

Price—50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Bush Honeysuckle.

Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis

(Hills of Snow)

(See illustration on front cover.)

This grand American shrub deserves increased attention. Handsome foliage and showy snow white, ball-shaped clusters of flowers make it a most conspicuous object wherever grown. Blooms the greater part of summer, does its best under all circumstances, is perfectly hardy and increases in size and beauty from year to year. Does best in moist, fertile soil with full exposure to the sun. Thrives most anywhere and does well even if neglected.

Price: 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Hydrangea P. G.

Hydrangea

Hardy Hydrangea (H. paniculata grandiflora). A beautful, tall shrub with leaves of bright, shiny green; flowers borne in huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, light pink, changing to brown later in the fall; blooms in August and September; can be grown in tree form successfully and makes a very desirable lawn ornament. See illustration.

Price—30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Japan Quince

Cydonia

Scarlet Japan Quince (C. Japonica, also Pyrus Japonica). One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants. Consult page 40.

Price: 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Lilacs.

Lilac - Syringa

The Lilacs are well known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection.

Persian Purple Lilac (S. Persica). Grows 4 to 6 feet high, foliage small and flowers a bright purple.

Purple Lilac (S. Vulgaris). The well known purple variety; always a standard sort.

White Lilac (S. Vulgaris Alba). Too well known to need description; flowers white and fragrant.

Price on all Lilacs: 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Plum - Prunus

Double Flowering Plum (P. triloba). A most desirable hardy shrub, with broad, downy leaves. The flowers are double and delicate pink, and thickly set on long, slender branches; bloom in May, just before leaves unfold.

Three to 4 ft. trees, 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Snowball - Viburnum

Common Snowball (V. Opulus Sterilis). Grows 6 to 8 feet high; the old fashioned snowball; its large globular clusters of pure white flowers are produced in May and June and make a very attractive appearance. 30c each, $3.00 per doz.

Japan Snowball (V. Plicatum). Foliage a handsome olive-green; flowers are larger and more white than the common snowball; borne in dense heads; very ornamental. See illustration of specimen flowers, page 36. Price: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.

Japan Snowball.

Spirea - Meadow Sweet

Anthony Waterer. A low bush one and one-half feet high, covered all summer with small flat heads of bright rosy crimson flowers. Beautiful for hedging and desirable in front of shrubbery. Blooms throughout summer and fall.

Van Houtte's (Van Houtte's Bridal Wreath) (S. Van Houttei). Among our very finest flowering shrubs and a most charming and popular Spirea. It has pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in clusters or panicles. The profusion of bloom weights the slender branches down and covers the bush with a canopy of white. The plant is remarkably vigorous and hardy. Excellent as a single plant or for grouping. See illustration.

Uniform price of Spireas: 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Weigela - Diervilla

The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age. Flowers are large, trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors. Very effective for grouping and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. See illustration, page 37.

Diervilla florida Candida. Flowers pure white, produced in June; blooms all summer.

D. hybrida Eva Rathke. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful clear, distinct shade.

D. Rosea. An elegant variety with fine rose-colored flowers appearing in June.

D. Rosea Variegata (Variegated) A magnificent variegated leaved shrub, much admired for its lovely green, yellow and pink leaves.

Prices: 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Syringa or Mock Orange

(Philadelphus)

Garland Syringa (P. Coronarius). A well-known shrub with pure white, very fragrant flowers. One of the first to bloom. A grand shrub that should be found wherever there is room for ornamental shrubs. Price: 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Golden Leaved Syringa (P. coronarius aureus). A handsome variety with golden-yellow foliage; keeps its color the entire season; is splendid for grouping with other varieties for pleasing effects. Price: 35c each; $4.00 per doz.

Syringa, or Mock Orange.

Weigelia.

Hardy Herbaceous Plants

These increase in beauty from year to year. They need no protection during the winter. Every second or third year, the clumps should be divided and transplanted.

Anemone - Whirlwind

One of our best flowering perennials. Produces very large, semi-double pure white flowers in profusion. Has two or three whorls of beautiful petals, and grows from two to three feet tall, blooming from September until frost. Price: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Rudbeckia - Golden Glow

A very attractive free flowering perennial, growing from four to six feet tall. The exquisite double, golden-yellow flowers, borne in great profusion, furnish a striking contrast against the beautiful light green foliage. Very hardy and blooms from July to September. Price: 25c each; $2.50 per doz.

Paeonies

The Pæonies are recognized as the finest of all spring flowering hardy plants. The flowers are lasting and many are finely finished and exquisitely colored. Assorted colors.

Price, strong 2-year-old roots. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Hardy Phlox

They will thrive in any position, furnishing a mass of charming flowers from June till November; being in the fullness of their beauty when other flowers have passed away. Different colors should be planted in large groups or borders to get the best effect when other flowers have passed away. Assorted colors. Price: field-grown plants; 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Phlox Border.

Ampelopsis Veitchii.

Ornamental Vines

Should be planted near to and allowed to climb upon and about the house, or trained on posts, trellises, arbors or stakes placed in suitable location on the lawn.

Ivy

American Ivy or **Virginia Creeper** (A. Quinquefolia). One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandas or trunks of trees; foliage green, turning to a rich crimson in autumn; a rapid grower. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Ampelopsis Veitchii or **Boston Ivy.** Leaves smaller than the American; forms a dense sheet of green as leaves overlap each other; it is a little difficult to start, but when once established requires no future care; foliage changes to a crimson scarlet in the fall; very valuable for covering bricks or stone structures, rockeries, walls, etc. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Woodbine or **Engelman's Ivy** (A. Quinquefolia, var. Engelmanni). With shorter joints and smaller but thicker foliage than either of above. It is better equipped with tendrils, which help it to climb walls of stone or brick as closely as the Veitchii (Boston Ivy). It should be planted in the Central and Northwestern states, in place of the Veitchii, as it withstands heat and cold much better. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Aristolochia

Dutchman's Pipe. A native species of rapid growth. Large light green foliage, and small pipe-shaped yellowish-brown flowers. 40c each, $4.50 per doz.

Bignonia - Tecoma

Large Flowered Trumpet Creeper (B. Radicans. var. Grandiflora). A beautiful variety with very large flowers, salmon colored, yellow center and striped with yellow. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Clematis - Virgin's Bower

A beautiful class of hardy climbers, many of the varieties have flowers 5 to 6 inches in diameter. They are very valuable for training around and over pillars, verandas, fences, rock work, etc.

Large Flowering Varieties

Jackmanni. Immense flowers of an intense violet-purple color; bloom continually all summer.

Clematis Jackmanii.

Henryii. Flowers creamy-white and very large. A free bloomer.

Madam Edouard Andre. Flowers are a beautiful shade of crimson; a free bloomer.

Ramona. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer; flowers a deep, rich lavender.

Small Flowering Varieties

Coccinea. Flowers thick, bell-shaped, of a bright coral-red color; blooms profusely.

Crispa. A slender dwarf variety with purplish flowers, bell shaped, rather fragrant.

Clematis Paniculata.

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle.

CLEMATIS—Continued.

Flammula. Flowers small; white and sweet scented; needs plenty of sun.

Paniculata (See illustration.) Probably the most popular of the small flowering sorts; vine is a rapid grower with glossy green foliage; in September the flowers appear in a perfect mass of white, giving the appearance of a bank of snow; the fragrance is most delightful.

Price, all varieties of Clematis: 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (L. Halleana). A strong, vigorous vine with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; foliage remains green well into winter; very fragrant and covered with flowers almost the entire season; one of the best bloomers.

Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle (L. Periclymenum var. Belgica). Blooms all summer; flowers red and yellow and very fragrant. One of the most popular varieties known. Requires very little care, hardy, not subject to insect attacks.

Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle (L. semper virens). One of the handsomest in cultivation; a strong, rapid grower, flowers a bright scarlet, not much odor. Its beautiful dense foliage makes it very valuable for shading and screening porches and verandas.

Price, all varieties: 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Matrimony Vine - Lycium

Chinese Matrimony Vine (L. Vulgare). A creeping or trailing vine, foliage a grayish-green, flowers appear in June and continue blooming until September; color varies from pink to purple; fruits are a bright crimson and make a beautiful contrast with the green foliage; valuable for trellises and fences. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Wistaria

Chinese Purple Wistaria (W. Sinensis) (See illustration). One of the best of the Wistarias; rapid growing and elegant, attaining 15 to 20 feet in a season; flowers a pale-blue, borne in long, pendulous clusters in May and June. 30c each; $3.00 per doz.

Chinese Purple Wistaria.

California Privet.

Thrifty Hedge Plants for the Farm Home

Barberry - Berberis

Japanese Barberry (B. Thunbergii). A low, spreading bush, with small branches covered with small short thorns and in spring with small yellow flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries; foliage changes in the autumn to shades of scarlet and gold; makes a dense thick hedge. 12 to 18 inch, $12.00 per 100.

Honey Locust - Gleditschia

Three Thorned Honey Locust (G. Triacanthos). A rapid growing native tree with strong spines and delicate foliage; very useful for hedge. 12 to 18 inch, $1.00 per 100; $6.00 per 1000.

Osage Orange - Machura

Osage Orange (M. Aurantiaca). A native tree of medium size and spreading habit; leaves bright shining green, broad and sharp pointed; the fruit resembles an orange in size and color. 12 to 18 inch, 75c per 100; $5.00 per 1000.

Japan Quince - Cydonia Japonica

Scarlet Japan Quince (Japonica var. rubra). A beautiful flowering shrub, suitable for hedges, thorny enough to form a good defense; flowers a bright scarlet-crimson, in great profusion in the early spring. 12 to 18 inch, $5.00 per 50; $8.00 per 100.

Privet - Ligustrum

The Best Live Fence.

California Privet (L. Ovalifolium). The well known variety; vigorous and hardy; deep glossy green; useful for hedges and borders.

Our privet is of fine quality; particularly choice plants dug with full fiber to give best results when planted. There is no other live fence quite so hardy; none which grows more rapidly, or requires less care.

California Privet will give you living fences for less than you can build them of wire. A wire or other fence needs constant attention and will last only a limited number of years—a California Privet fence increases in size, strength and effectiveness year after year. Fences of this kind add a wonderful touch of beauty to the home grounds and they can be sheared into any shape or size or allowed to grow naturally, making a highly ornamental border to the grounds or division between fields. A few dollars invested in California Privet will add many times their value to your property, besides making it more beautiful. Plant California Privet grown by us and you will soon realize that **live fences are best.** 12 to 18 inches, $3.50 per 100; $25 per 1000.

Forest Tree Seedlings

One Year.

Orders for seedlings will be accepted only where the quantity calls for an even 100 plants of a variety, or a multiple of 100. Split orders cannot be accepted.

	Per 100	Per 1000
12 to 18 inches.....	$1.00	$5.00

Ash, Box Elder, American Elm, Russian Mulberry, Black Locust, Speciosa Catalpa, Soft Maple.

Japan Quince.

Upright Ornamental Shade Trees

Nothing will reflect more credit upon the owner of property in either town or country—than well placed and properly cared for shade trees. They enhance the value of the property they ornament and serve the present as well as future generations.

Ash - Fraxinus

American White Ash (F. Americana). A well-known native tree; tall, very straight, with broad, round head and dense foliage. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Beech - Fagus

Purple-Leaved Beech (F. Purpurea). A native of Germany. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing fifty to sixty feet high; the foliage in spring is a deep purple, changing to crimson in the fall. 3 to 4 feet, $1.50 each.

Birch - Betula

European White Birch (B. Alba). Remarkable for its elegance. A graceful tree with silvery bark and slender branches; quite erect when young, but afterwards assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering it very effective for landscapes or lawns. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Box Elder (See Maple Leaf Ash).

Birch, Cut Leaf.

Catalpa

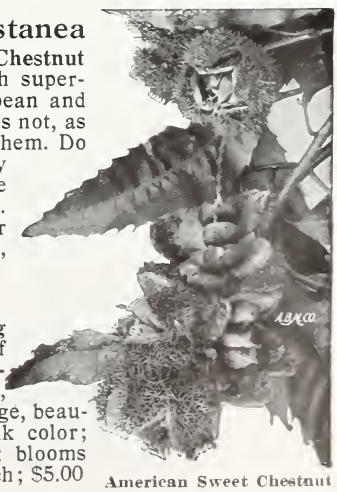
Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Grafted on stems six to eight feet high, it makes an umbrella-shaped top without pruning. Perfectly hardy and flourishes in almost all soils and climates. Leaves large, glossy, heart-shaped, deep green; lie like shingles on the roof; always make a symmetrical head. One of the most unique trees; a valuable acquisition, desirable for lawn, park and cemetery planting. See illustration. 6 to 8 ft. stems, $1.00 each.

Catalpa Bungei.

Catalpa Speciosa. A variety which is said to have originated in the West. It is very hardy and a rapid grower and is being extensively planted for commercial purposes; has broad deep green leaves and beautiful large blossoms, making it a highly ornamental tree for lawn or street. Valuable for planting in groves for growing poles, posts and railroad ties. 6 to 8 ft., 40c each, $4.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 50c each, $5.00 per doz.

Chestnut - Castanea

American Sweet Chestnut (C. Americana). Much superior to both the European and Japanese kinds, although it does not, as yet, approach in size either of them. Do not thrive in limestone or clayey soils or in wet, boggy land. The nut is sweet and well flavored. Makes a valuable shade tree for either street or lawn. 5 to 6 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.



American Sweet Chestnut

Crab - Pyrus

Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab (P. Angustifolia). One of the most beautiful of the flowering crabs; tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful flowers of a delicate pink color; very popular for lawns, as it blooms quite young. 3 to 4 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

SHADE TREES—Continued.

Dogwood - Cornus

White Flowering Dogwood (C. Florida). Grows from twenty to twenty-five feet high; spreading, irregular form; flowers produced in spring before the leaves appear, about three and one-half inches in diameter, white and showy, very durable, lasting two weeks; foliage is a grayish green, glossy and handsome, turning to a deep red in the fall. A valuable tree for ornamental planting. 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Elm - Ulmus

American White Elm (U. Americana). A magnificent tree growing 80 to 100 feet high with drooping spreading branches; one of the grandest of our native trees; makes a beautiful lawn or street tree. 5 to 6 ft., 30c each; $3.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz.

Horse Chestnut - Aesculus

Common or **White Flowering** (A. Hippocastanum). A handsome tree of regular form with showy foliage and covered in the spring with panicles of white flowers marked with red. As a lawn or street tree it has no superior. 6 to 8 ft., $1.00 each; $10.00 per doz.

Laburnum

Laburnum vulgare, Golden Chain. Bears long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June; showy and beautiful. Should be on every lawn. No other flowering tree equals it with its mass of graceful blossoms. 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Flowering Crab.

Horse Chestnut.

Linden - Tilia

American Linden or **Basswood** (T. Americana). Grows about sixty feet high, rapid growing, large size, forming a broad round top-head; leaves broadly oval, dark green above, light green underneath; flowers are creamy-white and fragrant; a splendid street or lawn tree.

European Linden (T. Europea). A very fine pyramidal tree of large size with large leaves and fragrant flowers; the leaves change in fall to beautiful tones of yellow and brown.

Price of Lindens: 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz.

Locust - Gleditschia

Honey Locust (G. Tricanthus). A rapid-growing native tree with powerful spines and delicate foliage; the greenish flowers appearing in early summer are followed by flat pods 8 to 10 inches long; used extensively for hedges. 5 to 6 ft., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 60c each, $6.50 per doz.

Locust or Acacia - Robinia

Black or **Yellow Locust** (R. Pseud-acacia). A native tree of large size, rapid growth, and valuable for timber as well as ornamental; flowers are white or yellowish, very fragrant and appear in June. 5 to 6 ft., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Rose Acacia or **Moss Locust.** Tree of spreading irregular growth, bearing long, elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers during June. 5 to 6 ft., $1.00 each; $10.00 per doz.

American Elm.

SHADE TREES—Continued.

Magnolia

Magnolia acuminata or **Cucumber Tree.** A majestic pyramidal tree growing to a height of 90 feet, with large bluish-green leaves, 6 to 8 inches long; flowers yellowish-white; fruit when green resembles a cucumber; when ripe it is 2 to 3 inches long and turns rosy red.

Soulang's Magnolia (M. Soulangeana). A large shrub or small tree; leaves dark green, expanding after the flowers have fallen; flowers large, cup-shaped, white flushed with rosy pink and quite fragrant.

Price of Magnolias, 3 to 4 ft., $1.00 each.

Mountain Ash - Sorbus

European Mountain Ash (S. Aucuparia). A fine tree with dense and regular head; covered from midsummer to winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Oak Leaved Mountain Ash (S. Quercifolia). A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit; foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and down underneath; one of the finest lawn trees. 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz.

Mulberries

The Mulberry is valued as an ornamental shade tree and the fruit is quite popular in some sections. Should be planted in deep, rich, sandy loam. Requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing and is a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

Downing's Everbearing. A beautiful tree for the lawn or street; bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks; berries are about one and one-half inches long; color blue-black. Valuable as a shade tree as well. Price, 4 to 5 ft.: 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Russian. A very hardy, rapid-growing, timber tree of great value, especially in the West; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable for silk worm culture; fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced in this country by the Mennonites. Price, 5 to 6 ft.: 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

New American. Equal to Downing in all respects and a much hardier tree. Vigorous grower and very productive; ripe from middle of June until September; color glossy black. Price, 4 to 5 ft.: 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Maple - Acer

Box Elder or **Ash Leaved Maple** (A. Negundo). Large spreading tree of rapid growth, 70 feet high; foliage smaller than in other maples; very frequently planted for wind-breaks. Very hardy. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Norway Maple (A. Platanoides) (See illustration). A large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green foliage; has a very compact growth; a valuable tree for parks, lawns or streets. 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., $1.00 each; $10.00 per doz.

Schwedler's Purple Maple (A. Platanoides Schwedleri). A beautiful variety with very large bronze-red leaves and young shoots of the same color; a vigorous grower and a most ornamental tree. 6 to 8 ft., $1.25 each.

Silver Leaved or **Soft Maple.** (A. Dasycarpum). A rapid growing tree of large size, irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silver beneath; a favorite street and park tree. See illustration. 5 to 6 ft., 30c each; $3.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz.

Sugar or **Hard Maple** (A. Saccharum). A well-known native tree, valuable both for the production of sugar and wood; very desirable. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., $1.00 each; $10.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., $1.25 each; $12.50 per doz.

Flowering Dogwood.

Norway Maple.

SHADE TREES—Continued.

Sycamore Maple (A. Pseudo Platanus). A native of Europe; leaves large, deep green and smooth; bark smooth and ash gray color; rapid upright growth; a beautiful tree. 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Wier's Cut Leaved Maple (A. Wierii Laciniatum). A variety of the Silver-leaved and one of the most beautiful with cut or dissected foliage; rapid growth, shoots slender and drooping. See illustration. 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Silver Leaf Maple.

Oak - Quercus

Pin Oak (Q. Palustris). A magnificent tree for lawn and street planting, with deep green foliage which changes to a rich scarlet and yellow in the fall. See illustration on next page. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per dozen.

Red Oak (Q. Rubra). Makes a tree of great height 80 to 100 feet; a native of large size and rapid growth; leaves dark dull green, turning to orange and brown in the autumn; acorns very large. A beautiful specimen tree. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Scarlet Oak (Q. Coccinea). A rapid growing pyramidal tree, especially beautiful in the fall, when the foliage changes from green to a bright scarlet; very symmetrical in outline. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Olive - Elaeagnus

Russian Olive (E. Augustifolia). A very large shrub or small tree; leaves narrow and silvery white, flowers yellow and fragrant. 4 to 5 ft., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Persimmon - Diospyros

American Persimmon (D. Virginiana). A native variety with round top head and spreading, often pendulous branches; foliage dark green and very dense, fruit over an inch in diameter, pale orange-yellow, with a whitish bloom; delicate flower; very astringent, until full ripe. 4 to 5 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Plum - Prunus

Purple Leaved Plum (P. Pissardi). Tree of medium size, wood and leaves dark purple; fruit is also purple until ripened; a native of Persia. 4 to 5 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz .

Poplar - Populus

Carolina Poplar (P. Monolifera). Pyramidal in form and vigorous in growth; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green. A most rapid grower.

Weir's Cut Leaf Maple.

Sycamore, or Plane Tree.

Well-grown shade trees are an asset to your farm. We supply the choicest at fair prices.

Pin Oak.

SHADE TREES—Concluded.

Lombardy Poplar (P. Fastigiata). Attains a height of 100 to 150 feet; well known for its erect, rapid growth and tall, spiry form; an indispensable tree for landscape gardening.

Norway Poplar (Sudden Sawlog). Tree very hardy; is being planted quite extensively in many sections. Similar to Carolina Poplar in growth and appearance, but is claimed to be of more rapid growth and retains its size better as it mounts upward, and thus produces more lumber. Will thrive in most any soil or location. Valuable for street and park planting, also for screens and shelter belts.

Price on all varieties of poplars: 5 to 6 ft., 30c each; $3.00 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 40c each, $4.00 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.

Red Bud - Cercis

Judas Tree or **Red Bud** (C. Canadensis). A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. The profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears makes it one of the finest ornamental trees. 5 to 6 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz.

Salisburia

Maiden Hair or **Gingko** (S. Adiantifolia). Very effective for lawns, foliage fern-like, yellowish-green marked with delicate, hair-like lines. 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Sycamore - Plantanus

American Sycamore or **Plane Tree** (P. Occidentalis). A well-known tree, very common throughout the United States; leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp pointed; branches are wide spreading. 6 to 8 ft., 60c each; $6.50 per doz.

Oriental Plane or **European Sycamore** (P. Orientalis). A rapid growing, erect tree with bright green foliage; much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade tree. 6 to 8 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Thorn - Crataegus

Double White Thorn (C. Oxycantha, var. alba flore pleno). A small tree, with spreading, spiny branches; very hardy and will thrive in any dry soil; has small double, white flowers.

Double Pink Thorn (C. Oxycantha, var. rosea flore pleno). Same as above, but with flowers of a beautiful pink color.

Paul's Double Scarlet (C. Oxycantha, var. Coccinea flore pleno). Flowers a bright carmine red; superior to any of its color.

Price on all Thorns: 3 to 4 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Tulip Tree - Liriodendron

Tulip Tree (L. Tulipifera). A magnificent rapid growing tree of pyramidal form attaining a height of 150 feet, with light green, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves and greenish-yellow tulip shaped flowers; also known as white wood. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Weeping Trees

Birch - Betula

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch (B. Alba, var. pendula laciniata). Undoubtedly one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees; tall and slender, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, delicately cut foliage; makes an attractive specimen; growth vigorous. 6 to 8 ft., $1.00 each; $10.00 per doz.

Elm - Ulmus

Camperdown Weeping Elm (U. Scabra var. pendula). This forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees; forms a large, umbrella-like head, spreading many feet in every direction; very rapid grower, making a growth of several feet in a season; leaves are large, dark green and glossy and cover the tree with a dense mass of verdure. 6 to 8 ft., $1.25 each.

Mountain Ash - Pyrus

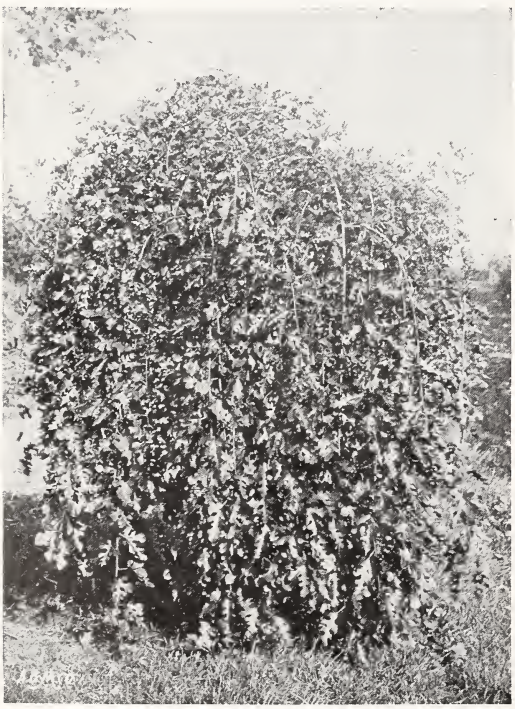
Weeping Mountain Ash (P. Sorbus Aucuparia, var. pendula). A beautiful tree of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable of lawn trees. 6 to 8 ft., $1.00 each.

Mulberry - Morus

Tea's Weeping Mulberry (M. Alba, var. tartarica pendula). One of the most graceful and hardy weeping trees; forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground; admirably adapted to ornamental lawns or cemetery; the foliage is beautiful and the tree is wonderfully vigorous and healthy; will withstand the cold of the North and the heat of the South; in every way a most desirable tree. (See illustration below). 6 to 8 ft., $1.50 each.

Willow - Salix

Babylonian Weeping Willow (S. Babylonica). The well-known, common weeping willow; makes a large tree covered with drooping branches. (See illustration.) 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.



Weeping Mulberry.

Babylonian Weeping Willow.

Austrian Pine.

WEEPING TREES—Continued.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow (S. Caprea, var. pendula). A distinct variety having reddish shoots and large glossy foliage; grafted about five feet from the ground it makes a very desirable small lawn tree, with the branches drooping gracefully to the ground; well suited to planting in cemetery lots or small enclosures; hardy and of vigorous growth. 5 to 6 ft., $1.25 each.

Wisconsin Weeping Willow (S. Babylonica, var. dolorosa). Of drooping habits and considered the hardiest; valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. 5 to 6 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per dozen.

Evergreens

Arbor Vitae - Thuya

American Arbor Vitae (T. Occidentalis). A beautiful native tree commonly known as the white cedar; valuable for screens and hedges.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitae (T. Occidentalis, var. pyramidalis). A densely branched variety forming a perfect column; holds its shape without trimming or pruning; hardy and will succeed anywhere. Price: 12 to 18 in., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 18 to 24 in., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Juniper - Juniperus

Irish Juniper (J. Communis var. Hibernica). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, conical outline. Price: 12 to 18 in., 40c each; $4.00 per doz.; 18 to 24 in., 50c each; $5.00 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 75c each; $8.00 per doz.

Red Cedar (J. Virginia). A well-known native tree; varies much in habit, and colors of foliage; very attractive in winter.

Pine - Pinus

Austrian or Black Pine (P. Austriaca). A native of Syria; tree robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid growth.

Scotch Pine (P. Sylvesterus). A native of Europe; fine, robust, with stout erect shoots and silvery green foliage; very hardy.

Irish Juniper.

White Pine (P. Strobus). The most ornamental of all our native pines, foliage light, delicate silvery-green.

Spruce - Picea

Black Hills Spruce (P. Nigra). A beautiful tree with drooping branches and fine yew-like foliage; perfectly hardy.

Colorado Blue Spruce (P. Pungens). One of the most beautiful and hardy of all the spruces; foliage a rich light bluish green. 12 to 18 in., $1.50 each; 18 to 24 in., $2.00 each.

Norway Spruce (P. excelsia). Of large and lofty appearance. Well adapted for large enclosures, and stands pruning well when used for hedges.

Prices of all Evergreens except where otherwise noted:

	Each	Doz.
12 to 18 in...	$0.30	$3.00
18 to 24 in...	.40	4.00
2 to 3 ft...	.50	5.00

Norway Spruce.

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Useful Tables

A Table Showing the Number of Trees or Plants to the Acre.

1 foot apart each way	43,560	13 feet apart each way	257
2 feet apart each way	10,890	14 feet apart each way	222
3 feet apart each way	4,840	15 feet apart each way	193
4 feet apart each way	2,702	16 feet apart each way	170
5 feet apart each way	1,742	17 feet apart each way	150
6 feet apart each way	1,210	18 feet apart each way	134
7 feet apart each way	888	19 feet apart each way	120
8 feet apart each way	680	20 feet apart each way	108
9 feet apart each way	537	25 feet apart each way	69
10 feet apart each way	434	30 feet apart each way	48
11 feet apart each way	360	35 feet apart each way	35
12 feet apart each way	302	40 feet apart each way	28

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Suitable Distances for Planting.

Apples, Standard	30 to 40 feet	Currants	3 to 4 feet
Pears, Standard	18 to 20 feet	Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet
Pears, Dwarf	10 feet	Raspberries, Red	3 to 4 feet
Peaches	16 to 18 feet	Raspberries, Black	4 to 5 feet
Apricots	16 to 18 feet	Blackberries	5 to 7 feet
Cherries, Sweet	18 to 20 feet	Strawberries, rows	1 by 3½ feet
Cherries, Sour	15 to 18 feet	Strawberries, in beds	1½ by 1½ feet
Plums	16 to 20 feet	Asparagus, in beds	1 by 1½ feet
Quinces	10 to 12 feet	Asparagus, in field	1 by 4 feet
Grapes	8 to 10 feet		

A Few Final Remarks About National Nursery Stock and Our Policy

We have tried in the preceding pages to convince you that National Nursery Stock is just what you need for success with trees and plants, and that the policy underlying our establishment makes business dealings with us safe and desirable. As we look over the proofs of our new catalog, we feel that we have kept on the right side of truth. No doubt, you will receive more beautiful catalogs, and many books will reach you which contain more alluring language with reference to the things offered. We have tried to present things in a straightforward manner, so as to convince our customers of the sincerity of our purpose.

Please read over again pages one to three of this catalog, wherein we say all that we can say with reference to quality in Nursery Stock. We can afford to give you this unselfish and altruistic advice: For the sake of your farm and for the sake of the coming generation, do not plant cheap trees or plants. It will prove a disappointment every time, and create a disgust in your heart for everything connected with nursery stock. Whether you buy of us, or of somebody else, be sure to carefully study the selling proposition of every catalog you may consult.

"Salesmanship on Paper" has become such a subtle science, that trained pens can sell most anything, and quality of unworthy things is praised up in an undeserving manner. We want you to have the best on your farm, and if, after carefully considering everything we have said with reference to our stock, you think that you can buy better stuff elsewhere, test out your convictions. But give our stock a fair trial along-side of the trees and plants that you considered superior and perhaps paid higher prices for. So implicit is our confidence in the ultimate outcome of such trials, that we are willing to abide by the result.

Now as to the policy of the National Nurseries. Elsewhere in our catalog, we state frankly that we are in business to please our customers. This assertion we try to carry so far that to the best of our knowledge and belief, we never permit a man to be dissatisfied in any transaction with us. We would rather any time replace an entire order, than to try to prove to the man that the trees left our nursery in good shape, and turned out poorly because they were delayed in transit. We want our customers to feel toward us as though they were partners in our business. In a way you are, because without your patronage we could not exist.

Will you extend to us the kindness of telling us freely at any time if things do not turn out just as they should? If course, we have to appeal to your fairness. Many times local conditions so influence newly planted nursery stock that the grower can not be held responsible for failures. But we are always glad and willing to aid by act and advice, and this liberal policy more than anything else should create confidence in your mind, as to our ways of doing business.

E. H. BALCO, Proprietor

THE NATIONAL NURSERIES, ∴ LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Catalog of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Berry Plants etc.

Our Trees are sold according to the

"CALIPER STANDARD"

of measurement. For full Particulars consult Pages 1-3

FALL 1914
SPRING 1915

The National Nurseries
Lawrence, Kansas.